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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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COPENHAGEN
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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR..	5,287	T. Leigh	19th July
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. W. Cockman.	26th "
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,264	F. N. Tillard	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler ...	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR..	5,287	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler ...	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA ..	7,538	R. H. Gordon ...	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 2 P.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.....	V. Gutman ...	4,194	1st Oct. 1902
IMPERATOR.....	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo.....	4409	19th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger...	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-6	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger...	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld ...	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 17th July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS .	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy ...	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY the 24th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR LAMU, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th July,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO ...	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO...	4,580	E. Denegri..	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO ...	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900; 2nd Class, Rs. 660. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route,

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	21st July 1902.
S. S. SULTAN	2,834	Ahrens	18th August 1902.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th July, 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

By private contract on account of the Estate of the late E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

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E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

BENARES,

COMPRISING THE DISPENSARY KNOWN AS

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with full rights in all the well-known Proprietary Preparations of the Firm, such as Essence of Chiretta, Neem, Papiya, &c., &c.

ALSO THE WELL APPOINTED PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS

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ALSO A LARGE, PUCCA BUILT PARTIALLY UPPER STORIED

DWELLING HOUSE

containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and outhouses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being Freehold from Government and situated in Cantonments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO., BENARES, or from

MESSRS. C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
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Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the name sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

"The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

POONA RACES.

THE

"FLAMMARON" BINOCULAR

is the most perfect BINOCULAR at the price for the RACES. As evidence of its

MARVELLOUS VALUE,
DEFINITION,
WIDE FIELD,
CLEARNESS and
PENETRATING POWER

The following Regiments are using the "FLAMIRION" for Field use :—

Cheshire Regt.	Central India Horse.
Oxford. Lt. Inf.	2nd Lancers H. C.
Shropshire Lt. Inf.	2nd Inf. H. C.
York & Lancaster.	8th Madras Inf.
R. Warwickshire.	S. Waziristan Militia.
S. Lancashire.	7th Bombay Inf.
Berar Vol. Rifles.	25th Bombay Inf.
9th Bombay Inf.	3rd Brahmans.

PRICE :—Rs. 35 Credit. Rs. 32 Cash. Complete with brown leather case, sling and belt fittings.

Special Rates for half dozen, dozen or more.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "NIPPON," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 10 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA PANACHAND HIRACHAND JAVERI, has contracted to PURCHASE the property here under mentioned from RAO SAHEB NARAYEN RAGHUNATH, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 321 of 1898, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the said Suit on the 23rd February, 1899. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien or otherwise should make the same known to the Undersigned or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY ABOVE REFERED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground situate on the Agiary Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 491 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, and New No. 1963, old Survey No. 351, and New Survey No. 319, together with the messuages, tenements or a chawl standing thereon, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 4126, Street Nos. 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by the Fanaswady 2nd Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Gangatrao Chintoba, on or towards the North by the property of A. R. Barne, and on or towards the South by the said Agiary Road, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of the Trustees of the said Sakharam Lakshamanji, and are now in the possession of the vendor, the said receiver Rao Saheb Narayen Raghunath.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 17th July, 1902.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1902.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 33-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1885, and of Act I of 1893, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 13½ Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before MONDAY, 1st September, 1902. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 21st July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenues PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LICENSES TO USE PREMISES FOR THE TRADE OR BUSINESS OF SUGAR REFINING.

WHEREAS the use of any premises within a populous part of the City of Bombay, for the purpose of carrying on therein the trade or business of a SUGAR REFINING FACTORY, is a use of such premises for a purpose which is, in the opinion of the Undersigned, dangerous to life, health and property, and likely to create a nuisance, within the meaning of Clause (b) of Sub Section (2) of Section 394 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. NOTICE is therefore hereby given that persons desiring to carry on the trade or business of Sugar refining at any premises in Bombay should at once APPLY for a LICENSE in that behalf to the Superintendent of Licenses Bombay Municipality, who has been duly authorized to exercise, perform and discharge under the Commissioner's control and subject to his revision, the several powers, duties and functions conferred or imposed upon or vested in the Commissioner by S. 3-4 aforesaid.

All persons who after the 1st day of September, 1902, may be found to be using any premises within the City for the purpose of carrying on therein the trade or business of Sugar Refining, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a License in that behalf, will be prosecuted for contravention the provisions of S. 394 of the said Act.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1902.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 216 OF 1902.

RE NURMAHOMED HAJI CASSUM of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed has been adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act—17th July, 1902.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 2190 of 1902.

Re MAGUNMAL JETHANAND & MAGUNMAL JESSAMAL of Bombay Multani Inhabitants, under the name and style of MAGUNMAL JETHANAND and Shikarpur under the name and style of MAGUNMAL JETHANAND JESSAMAL adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed have been adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act—17th July 1902.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

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2. For further particulars reference is requested to the "Bombay Government Gazette", Part IX, dated 3rd, 10th, and 17th July 1902.

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CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 18th July, 1902.

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Agent.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902
WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JULY 16.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 5'00 were alloted to Calcutta.
" 1'00 do. Madras.

Rs. 6'00 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received in full. Average rate 15'90.
Telegraphic Transfers—nil.
Total amount sold during week 41,30,000
Amount to be alloted next week 40,60 000
Extra allotments—Bills on Bombay Rs. 5,10,000, Calcutta Rs. 12,60,000 and Madras Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£96 1-8	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	do.
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	£109 1-2	— 1-2
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities...	£85	unchanged
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16	do.
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-8	do.
Do. New York	53	do
Exchange on London at Paris,	25'15 1-2	do.
Berlin Cheques on London	20'48	do.
Do. New York	4'27 7-8	do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		do.
Short London Bills	2 1-2	do.
Indian Bank Bills	2 5-8	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	do.
6 Do. Do.	3 1-8	do.
Interest, day to day loans	2 3-8	do.
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-4	do.

Amount paid into Bank of England £75,000.
Metals, &c.—Unchanged.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Cawnpore, 38 1-2 July-Aug. sellers. Tone dull.
Linseed, 53 1-2 July-Aug. Sellers. Tone easier.
Para Rubber 2s. 11 3-4d.
Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5 3-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'55	4'47	4'31	4'23
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4'20	4'18	4'17	Mar.-Apl. 4'17

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 Bales,
" Last year	6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
" Continent	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 5-16
Futures, month of July.....	8'71 plus 1
Do. do. Dec.	7'79 plus 3
Coffee	5 1-4

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept,.....	8'07 plus 4
Do. Dec.	7'04 plus 3

Closing tone quiet.
Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 16th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,339 bales.
Wheat	13,286 cwts.
Linseed	635 "
Rapeseed	1,339 "
Gingelly seed	Nil.
Poppyseed	845 "
Groundnuts	273 "
Castorseed	2,201 "
Rice	75,173 "
Myrabollams	134 "
Cottonseed	1397 "

Imports of gold coin ex s. s. Nippon from Alexandria Rs. 2,25 00).

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 17.

Exchange—Tone firm.		
Bank T. T.		1-3s 15-16d
Bank Demand		1-3s 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. ...		1-4s 1-8d
Do 6 do do ...		1-4s 1-32d
French Francs 3 do do		169s 1-4d
Marks 3 do do		137s 1-2d
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		129s
Shanghai 30 " "		172s
Japan 30 " "		151s
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.		
Cash		97-12
1st Settlement		97-10

Money Market—Tone very easy.

Bank Rate—		
Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

Seeds,—
Linseed.—Tone Dull.

Ready }	9	7
Forward }		

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready }	6	5
Do. Forward }		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready }	6	13
do. Forward }		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready }	7	4
do. Forward }		

Poppyseed.—Tone Dull.

Ready }	8	7
Forward }		

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready }	27 to 27 1.
Forward }	

Liverpool opening telegram.
Tone—Steady.

Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports.....	1,000

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'55	4'48	4'32	4'25
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.
4'21	4'19	4'19	4'18
March-Apr. 4'18			

Cotton.—The local market is quiet but steady with the enquiry almost entirely confined to the Mills. The Sutta market is quister. We quote.

Bengals F. G.	Rs. 169 1-2 25 Janv. 1903.
Broach M. G. good...	Rs. 214 25 March 1903.

Shares—Steady.

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,265
Manockjee Petit Mills	"	1,055
Tapty Valley Railway	"	440

Telegraphic Message from Hong Kong reports the following :—
Fortnightly Sales, 7,000 Bales
Unsold Stock Estimated at 15,000,,
Market generally one Dollar lower
Exchange Quotation, Rs. 1301

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JULY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 31-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	24 7-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool, 25th June :—During the last few days the whole of England has been under the influence of the Coronation preparation, and very little business has been put through. The news yesterday that our beloved King had fallen ill at the last moment, and that the Coronation would have to be postponed, has caused the most intense anxiety throughout the whole country, and as what little business there was before has been practically suspended for the time being. As regards the course of prices, everything at present depends on weather, and the draught in Texas is the chief topic of conversation. There seems as yet to be no alleviation of it, and things are beginning to look a little serious. We are told always that whatever the Americans tell us must be taken "cum grano salis", but even taking the drought news "cum grano salis" we must admit that the mere fact that it has practically not rained in Texas for something like 22 days must constitute a grave danger to the young plant. From the weekly Government report issued last night we see that the planta, which in Texas correspondent called are extremely small, are blooming all the way up. Now we always expect of a cotton plant three crops, the bottom crop, the middle crop, and the top crop, but if one bears already of blooms at the top of the plant, one must assume that the usual three crops will not follow in their course, but that the crop will be an early one, and a short one, in Texas. Of course, as we have already said, it is rather too soon to form an opinion on the subject, but anyone who knows anything at all about agriculture it must be apparent that the fact of the plants already blooming at the top is a significant one. Meanwhile the statistical position gains in strength; large lines of cotton have been exported lately, much more than double last year, and as stocks in America are evidently reduced to a minimum, the whole world will have to come to this market for its supply until the new crop begins to arrive in September. The in sight shews more and more that our estimate of a probable 10 1-4 million, which we mentioned as far back as the 5th December last, has more and more chance to be correct, and we cannot help maintaining our opinion that the summer months may be rapidly forced up in price any day. Options :—Aug.-Sept. single 8, double 16 points, Jan.-Feb. single 13; double, 26 points.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

DEATH.

NARIMAN—July 17, at his own residence at Poona, Khan Saheb Dinshawjee Sorabjee Nariman.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

At Chunar, on the 12th June, Ebenezer Reynolds, aged 8 years, the son of late Barnack Sergeant George Barter Reynolds, P W D, and Susan, his wife, and seafson of J Nazareth, Assistant Surgeon (retired), and also his sister Mrs Georgiana Blake, aged 16 years, who died at the General Hospital, Calcutta, on the 27th of March.

GOULDSBURY—June 26, at Mussoorie, Mary E H, widow of the late John M F Gouldsbury, Barrister-at-Law, ex (retired) District Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN
A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.
KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.
Per Jar, Rs. 1-12.
KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 32 m. Sun sets, 6 h 40 m. High water, 10-29 m. 9-53 a. Low water, 3-12 m., 4-5 a.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

ROBBING A PRIEST.—Father Misquitta of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 250 from the Cathedral.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening, while Captain Potto was driving in his Shigram from Clare Road to Bellasis Road, the carriage accidentally collided with tram car No. 99, which was proceeding from Duncan Road to Jacob Circle. The coachman Dasrath Annaji did not seem to have noticed the tram car, which was partially hidden from view by the Parsi statue monument, and when he did see it, he pulled up but not in time to avoid the collision. One of the carriage-wheels was damaged and a lamp was smashed. The damage was estimated at Rs. 75.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. ORIENTAL.—Under a resolution of the Government of Bombay a Marine Court, consisting of Mr. D B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Mr. D. Black, Superintending Engineer, B. I. Company's Dock, has been appointed to conduct an enqiry into the circumstances attending the accident which befell the P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental on Saturday, the 5th instant, while being taken into the Victoria Dock under her own steam. The investigation will be held at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday.

MAKING A FALSE CLAIM.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty disposed of an appeal by one Joosab Saleh Mahomed, who was convicted by Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, of making a false claim in a court of law, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to suffer three months' further imprisonment. The Advocate-General appeared for the Crown.

In virtue of a sanction granted by the Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the prisoner was charged with having made in that Court a claim against Hajee Jan Mahomed Adam for Rs. 400, which he knew to be false with intent to injure the complainant. Upon the evidence adduced the Magistrate sentenced the prisoner as above stated and ordered that if the fine of Rs. 500 was recovered from him, Rs. 200 should be paid to complainant as compensation.

On the application of Mr. Branson, their Lordships suspended the sentence pending the hearing of the appeal, the appellant being admitted to bail in the meantime on his depositing in Court a sum of Rs. 1,000.

The appeal was then heard before their Lordships, who after hearing Mr. Branson for the prisoner, and the Advocate-General on behalf of the Crown, confirmed the sentence passed by the lower court, and dismissed the appeal.

FAMINE RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR.—Everyone is aware that the recent cycle of bad years has completely deprived the poor people of all classes and creeds of all their means of subsistance and had it not been for the active steps taken by the various local officers on the spot we would have heard of nothing but the complete ruin of them. The famine not only affected them, but inflicted the greatest possible hardship to the people of the middle classes. Deprived of the suitable means of support they suffered great many calamities. Being of a class never accustomed to beg, they suffered greatest possible hardships, but declined to beg or to ask for clemency at the hands of others. There were no services open to them to enable them to support themselves. Trade will require capital. Being unaccustomed to beg they were not even in a position to join the relief camps like their poor brethern. The result was that they began to starve. They were men of large families and some ate once and others fed their children and themselves remained hungry for days together. This class of people suffer the most. Examples are known in which the man committed suicide. It was a real charity to help such people in my opinion. But there were gentlemen in this city (Bombay), who diligently worked for the mitigation of the difficulties of the people, I am alluding to. They subscribed good sums and pressed their friends to join in the movements and by this means were not only able to obtain over one lakh of rupees, but were able to do much not in one city alone but in different parts of Kathiawar, Cutch, and Gujarat, where as we all know the pinch of scarcity is the highest. They instituted committees of respectable men who kept an eye over the suffering of the middle classes, and freely distributed them clothes and grain etc., on various occasions. I therefore feel it my duty to put the names of these of gentlemen before the public. They worked heart and soul. Perhaps I may not be following their desire in not keeping their names secret, but a sense of duty obliges me. They are Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji and Lakhamshi Napoo Nenshi, J. P.—Yours, &c.,

MANEKCHAND TULSI DOSHI.
GHAT-COOPER, JULY 15.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division.....	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total.....	2	2	73
Total plague deaths to date ...	119,379	99,623	
Same date last year	20	17	112

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members was held at the Society's rooms on Tuesday, Mr. E. H. Aitken presiding.

The election of the following new members was announced :—

Life Members—Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Petit (Bombay) and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee (Bombay)

Members—Mr. Thomas Rennie, (Rangoon); Mr. R.B. Wood, I.C.S. (Kaira); Captain H.N. Packard, R. A. (Cotacamund); Mr. S. M. Toppin, R. G. A. (Mossoorie); Major H. S. Nelson, R G.A. (Bombay); Major W. H. Cummings, R.G.A. (Bombay); Captain H B. Mayne, R.G.A. (Bombay); Mr. A.H. Bastow (Trevandrum); Lieutenant R. M. Carter, I. M. S. (Poona); Nawab Imad-ul-Malk Bahadur, B. A. (Hyderabad, Deccan); Mr. J. Mollison (Nagpur, C.P.) Mr. G C.Godfrey (Calcutta); Mr. W.H.J. Wilkinson I.C.S (Bourbay); Mr. A.E.L. Emanuel. I.C.S. (Prantij Ahmedabad); Mr. Albert Pam (London); Mr. G. A. Phear. (Nagpur, C. P.); Mr. S. B. Murray (Cotacamund); Major T. N. Bagnall, (Cotacamund); and Major-General D.J.S. McLeod, C.B., D.S.O. (Meerut)

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. W. S. Millard the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting—

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Contributors.	Description.	Contributors.
1 Long tailed Bat....	Rhinopoma macrophylum	Mr D Ommaney
12 Snakes (10 species and 3 Lizards (3 species) from Upper Burma and the Nilgiris	.....	Lieut R Meinertzhagen
8 Snakes (4 species) from Cawnpore	.....	Col P Baddeley
1 Egg of the Common Sandpiper	Totanus hypoleucus	Lieut G A Hawks
4 Eggs of the Whiskered Tern	Hydroch elidon hybrida	Do
3 Eggs of the European Bee-eater	Merops apiaster ..	Do
1 Egg of the Mallard	Anas boscas	Do
1 Snake (alive)	Eryx johnu	Mr R W Hanson
1 Skin, Nest and Egg of the Brown-backed Robin	Thamnobia cambalensis	Mr F Field
18 Specimens of Fishes from the Arabian Coast	.....	Capt C J Kendall, R I M
1 Lizard	Varanus bengalensis	Mr R BjWood, I C S
Some marine specimens from Bombay harbour	.....	Mr J McGlashan, C E
1 Krait (juv).....	Bungarus coeruleus	Mr E Gray, I C S
A collection of 161 Botanical specimens from Aden	.....	Lieut Col W S Birdwood
1 Indian Keel.....	Eudynamis honorata	Miss Atkinson
1 Skin of large Red Flying Squirrel	Pteromys flavigula	Capt H T Fulton
1 Skin of Indian Marten	Mustela flavigula	Do
1 Skin of Beech Marten	Mustela foina	Do
1 Skin of a Rat.....	Nesocia sp	Do
1 Skin of Black Fly ing Squirrel	.....	Do
284 Bird Skins	.....	Do
1 Sword of Sword Fish	Histiophorus sp ...	Capt F A Smith, M D, I M S
1 Snake.....	Tropidonotus plumbicolor	Major C T Hudson, I M S
1 Great Stone Plover	Esacus recurvirostris	Capt J W Watson, I M S
1 Alpine Swift	Cypselus melba ...	Do
1 Grey-necked Bunting	Emberiza buchanani	Do
1 Hume's Willow Warbler	Phylloscopus humii	Do
A number of Bird skins	.....	Mr C H Donald
1 Painted Sand Grouse	Pterocles fasciatus	Mr F J H Barton
1 Collared Pratincole	Glareola pratincola	Do
1 Indian Three-toed Kingfisher	Ceyx tridactyla....	Mrs A J Paterson
30 Daboias (alive)....	Vipera russellii....	Born in the Society's museum
1 Panther's Skull	Felis pardus	Mr A H A Sincox, I C S
Specimens illustrating the larval, pupal and imago stages of the Camel Bot Fly	Cephalomyia maculata	Major C G Nurse
2 Skins of the Great Nuthatch	Sitta magna	Mr H N Thomson and Mr W H Cradlock
1 Skin of Hume's Siva	Siva castaneiceps	Do
1 Skin of Yellow-naped Ixulus	Ixulus flavicollis ..	Do
1 Skin of Purple Thrush	Cochoa viridis	Do
1 Skin of Austin's Nuthatch	Citta nagaensis.....	Do
1 Skin of Sikhim Treecreeper	Certhia discolor ..	Do
1 Skin of bulbul	Cerasophila thompsoni	Do
2 Skins of Tits	Aegithaliscus pulchellus	Do
1 Skin of Black spotted yellow Tit	Maci olophus spilonotus	Do
1 Skin of Slaty-tailed Shortwing	Tesia cyaniventris	Do
1 Skin of Siamese White-cheeked Laughing Thrush	Garrulax diardi ..	Do
1 Skin of Ramsay's Ear-wing	Actinodura ramsayi	Do
1 Skin of Gould's Broadbill	Serilophus lunatus	Do
1 Skin of Chestnut-headed Tit-babbler	Sittiparus castaneiceps	Do
4 Skins of Warblers	Suya sp	Capt H H Harrington
1 Nest and Eggs of Burmese Shrikes	Lanius collurioides..	Do
2 Skins of Squirrel ..	Sciurus leucodes..	Do
1 Skin of Squirrel ..	Sciurus sp	Do
1 Skin of Squirrel....	Sciurus erythraeus..	Do
1 Skin of Squirrel ..	Sciurus ferrugineus	Do
1 Skin of Squirrel ..	Sciurus macclellandi	Do
1 Skin of Flying Squirrell	Pteromys oral	Do
2 Skins of Tree Shrews	Tupaia ferruginea..	Do
2 Skins Bamboo Rat	Rhizomys badius..	Do
1 Snake (alive)	Tropidonotus piscator	Mr C Glover-Wright
1 Hamadryad (juv)..	Naia bungarus	Mr P W Mackinnon

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS from Mr. J McGlashan Mr E C Cholmondeley, and Captain E O'Brien.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Entomological Society's Proceedings, 1901 ..... In exchange
Illustrations of Indian Botany Vol 1...Col P Baddeley
Description of some new Species of Orchideal from North-West and Central India by T F Dutie B.A.F.L.S The Author
Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Paradenia, Vol I, Part III.....The Author
On some cases of abrupt variation in India Birds by F Finn, B A, F Z S...The Author
Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol LXXI, Part II, No 1 1902 .....In exchange
Report of the Zoological Gardens, Ghizeh, near Cairo, for 1901
The Mammals of the Andamon and Nicobar Island..... Smithsonian Institution

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed :— Small Game Shooting Prospects in Western India 1901-02" by Lt.-Col. H.D. Olivier, R. E., F Z.S.; "White Ants' Castles" by G. P. Millet, I.F.S.; "Curious Course taken by the Hyoid cornua" or Tongue muscles in certain Woodpeckers, by R. B. Osmaston, I.F.S., "Indian Hobby(?) and Bulbul," by E. Ernest Green, F.E.S.; "Food of the Krait," by Vet-Capt. G. H. Evans; "The Camel Bot-Fly," by Major C. G. Nurse, F. R. G. S. F.E. S.; "Sword Fish Striking a Ship," by Capt. F. A. Smith, M.D., I.M.S.

The papers will appear in full in the Society's Journal.

APPLICATION FOR CUSTODY OF A SISTER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Tuesday, disposed of an application for a rule nisi against an order of refusal of process by Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the applicant.

Thakordas Muncharam, the applicant, stated that he had filed an application before Mr. Dastur for a process, requiring Bhagwandas Madhevdas, an advocate of Hindu widow remarriage, to show cause why his sister, Ganga, should not be restored to his custody under section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The applicant alleged that Ganga, who is a child widow, had been enticed away from his custody from Surat on the 29th ultimo, and that she was under the wrongful restraint of the defendant Bhagwandas to whose house he had traced her with the assistance of Inspector O'Keefe of the Bombay police. The girl had put in a declaration before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, stating that she was nineteen years of age, and that she had left her brother's house of her own free will and accord, and that she desired to be remarried. The applicant, denying these statements of his sister, affirmed that she was under sixteen years of age, and that he was prevented by Bhagwandas from having access to her. On these facts, he applied to Mr. Dastur for a notice under section 552, which was refused by the Magistrate. The applicant now applied to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction.

Their Lordship granted a rule nisi as applied for.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

AT the Morgue on Wednesday ? Mr. P. Berne, Coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry of the recent collapse of a five-storeyed house in Kamatipoora, which resulted in the deaths of three men named Narayan Krishna, Runchod Kumbha and Mahadeo Peeraji. The house belonged to Dewram Keshewji, a Municipal Contractor. Superintendent Nolan assisted in conducting the inquiry. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the owner of the building.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cawasji Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, said; He went to the house in question on Monday the 30th June last, and surveyed the ruins. After which he looked into the plans which were submitted to the Municipality and made various inquiries. He thought the proposed plans could have been safely carried out on the hypothesis that the construction of the old wall was good—he meant both materials and workmanship. If it had been known that the posts in the old structure were rotten, the building of the superstructure should have been designed differently. He had it on information that the posts in the walls were not visible and under that circumstance it could not have been ascertained if they were sound or rotten unless they were got at for the purpose. He thought a prudent man should ascertain if the woodwork was sound or not. If one had knowledge of the existence of the posts, he could cut open some of the masonry to see. In framework buildings the posts were generally visible, but there were exceptions to that. From the plans submitted to the Municipality by the licensed surveyor for the building in question, the witness saw that certain vertical posts were to have been placed in the external wall of the eastern side of the chowk. The external walls were more important to sustain the whole building than the inner ones. When the witness was at the building he did not see any posts, which looked like the posts designed in the plans. If such posts had been there, the witness might or might not have seen them among the debris during his inspection. There were some posts shown to him by the police on the premises which were not rotten. The vertical posts produced in Court were fully rotten from the point of view of strength. If the wall was sufficiently strong in itself there would be no need to rely upon the posts. If the walls on the ground floor had been 21 inches thick and 18 inches on the first floor, the witness thought they would have been strong enough in themselves to support the superstructure as designed, provided they had not holes in them caused by rotten posts. In an old house, say of 40 years, they generally found many posts and beams that were rotten. If the owner knew that rotten posts existed, he should certainly have inserted new posts if he knew that the posts existed he should have ascertained if they were rotten. There was nothing in the plans produced to show that there were old posts in the wall. If the owner had no reason to think there were old posts in the walls, he would be justified in acting on the supposition that the walls were solid. If the walls were of the thickness of 21 and 18 inches, it might be assumed there were no posts in them, unless there were indications of their existence. The witness thought the three vertical posts produced were probably in the heart of the wall. He judged from the appearance that they were from the heart of the wall. He knew the owner Dewram, who had been a municipal contractor for years.

Mr. Nolan : Do you consider Dewram sufficiently skilled to build a house four storey high on a foundation similar to the one in question ?

Mr. Murzban : Yes, I consider him to be so. If it were known that rotten posts were inside the walls, very great precaution should have been exercised in boring holes in the walls. Somebody responsible should have been present at such an operation. Dewram would have been a sufficiently skilful person to supervise, if he had been present. If a rotten post existed in the wall 18 inches thick, and if it were struck hard with a crowbar two or three times, its effect would depend largely on whether the beam which the post supported rested on the post alone or on the post and the wall.

Supposing the posts were like the one produced in Court, what would have been the effect on the wall ? —It would bring down the wall. The fact of the existance of a post is more likely to be visible in a thin wall than thicker wall, because in a thin often cracks appear on either side of the post. When a post is right in the heart of a wall, it is built round with brick or stone. When posts are in the heart of a wall and get old and rotten they sometimes show indication of their existence.

By Mr. Sealy : As a rule the walls of frame work buildings were thinner than those in masonry wall buildings. It would not be usual for a frame work building to have walls as thick as 21 inches. If the walls were of that thickness, and no posts visible, an owner would be justified in concluding that the wall was not frame work. According to Municipal bye-laws for new buildings, in a five-storeyed house built on frame work, the thickness of the wall on the ground floor should be fourteen inches, if built of brick and about 19 inches if built of rubble. If the owner thought it a masonry building with walls 21 inches thick, the addition of posts would be an additional precaution but not necessary. In frame work buildings the whole strain was on the posts. It was possible some new posts might have been under the debris when witness inspected the buildings, second hand wood might be good and strong and was often used for new buildings.

Mr. Nolan : If the owner is also the builder, is not his duty to ascertain whether an old foundation is strong enough to bear the superstructure, that is going to be put upon it ?

The witness : Yes it was his duty to do so.

The Coroner : Have you any reason to think that Dewram had contravened any Municipal regulation in constructing his building ?

The witness : No, I have no reason to think so. The responsibility of construction in such a case rests on the owner and not on the municipality, unless the latter is positively of opinion that the building is unsafe. If there were circumstances to put the owner on an enquiry as to whether there were old posts in the wall, which might be unsound, it was certainly his duty as a prudent man to make such inquiry, and I consider it would be gross neglect of duty for him not to do so. If you had a two-storyed building in frame work, it would be very unusual to find the walls 21 inches thick or 18 inches on the first floor.

Further inquiry has been adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Thursday.—A cyclonic storm from the Bay has advanced in west-north-westerly direction, and this morning is central about 50 miles south of Sutna. Rain has increased in north-east India, and showers were received at Gangetic Plain. Rain has been light in Burma. Charapunjee has received 8 inches, Barisal 5 1-2, Chittagong and Darjeeling 5, Dibrugarh 3, Allahabad, Lucknow and Mainpuri, 1. Strong monsoon continues in the east Arabian Sea and a local storm of the nature of a tornado has given unusually heavy fall of 17 1-2 inches of rain and floods at Surat. Light to heavy rain has fallen on the west coast, showers in south India and Deccan, light to moderate rain in Rajputana, Central India, Berar and Central Provinces. Marcara have received six inches, Belgaum and Jubbulpore 3, Sutna 2 1-2, Sambalpur, Ranchi, and Akola 2. The storm, if it continues the present course as is likely, will probably give heavy rain in the Central Provinces, Central India and moderate rain at Gangetic Plain in the next 24 hours, and moderate to heavy rain in Gujarat and Rajputana within the next sixty hours.

A PROW CAPSIZED.

On Thursday evening a prow in charge of Tindel Heera Mada was sailing from Mallet Bunder to Grass Bunder when near Cross Island, it capsized owing to the rough weather that was prevailing at the time. The crew were all thrown into the sea but were picked up by a police jolly boat on patrol duty.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, Captain A. G. Abbott, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, experienced strong monsoon and high sea. The steamer Drumgarth, Captain C. A. Scott, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Mauritius, met with strong south-east trades and strong monsoon. The steamer Aarnak, Captain O. Faye, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Karachi, had strong monsoon and high sea.

WEATHER AND CROPS REPORTS.

Broach—July 17th : Last night heavy rains here and the same is reported from other districts. 6 1-2 inches. A break in the rains is desirable.

Delhi—July 17th : We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 16 cents. Weather cloudy.

Nagpur—July 17th : We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 28 cents. Weather showery.

Jubbulpore—July 17th : We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 2'35 inches. Raining since.

Dhulia—July 17th : We have had since our last advices a rainfall of 3 inches. Weather showery. Rain is reported from Nundurbar and Navapur, etc.

Bhavnagar—July 17th : We had yesterday a rainfall of 18 cents. Rains reported in the Districts of Mahuwa, Kundla and Talaja. Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co. have received the following reports :—

AKOT, JULY 16.

Rainfall one inch since last night ; more falling.

DHULIA, JULY 17.

Raining steadily ; weekly total 2'25 inches.

BROACH, JULY 17.

Eight inches rain fell heavily last night. Break urgently required. Cloudy aspect.

JULGAUM-JAMODE, JULY 16.

There was a further rainfall gauging 1 inch and 20 cents yesterday evening and night together. Now a break in the rains will be welcome as it is necessary to enable the completion of the jowari grain sowing. Sky continues cloudy and weather monsoonish.

AMRAOTI, JULY 16.

A good shower of rain fell here yesterday, gauging 53 cents. The weather is the same.

JULGAUM-JAMODE, JULY 15.

We had drizzling showers of rain last night gauging over one inch and further rain seems impending.

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 15.

Weather quite monsoonish. It has rained heavily gauging 1 1-4 inch, and more is still expected. Prospects considered favourable. It has continued raining since our telegram of yesterday, the fall up to the time of writing gauging 2-05 It still continues raining. It has rained slowly for the whole night. Prospects are expected to be much better now.

District reports continue favourable.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS,

7TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Mooltan.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Teel-seed being sown.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Has every appearance of continued fall. Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Rain general over disctrict. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Break needed generally to complete remaining sowing. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains sowing has been completed. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing begun in some places.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Rain much needed generally. Food-grains sowing backward.

Dharwar.—Showery. Continues cloudy. Seasonable. Sowing began.

Madras.—More rain wanted generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts
Previously registered	18	25	23	26	21	01	21	76
Thursday, 17th July	0	20	0	25	0	19	0	13
Total.....	18	45	23	51	21	20	21	89
Total fall to July 17th 1901	47	91	38	38	44	16	37	44
Total fall to July 17th 1900	32	10	33	88	30	66	31	19

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

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MACDONALD,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"X" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1902.

LORD MILNER.

A PRIVATE message, received in Bombay yesterday, tells us that the resignation of Lord Milner, if not actually accepted, has been tendered to Government. It has been universally admitted that Lord Milner is the right man in the right place, the strong man of the moment, and the only one who can deal with the settlement of South Africa. Yet only a week ago his Majesty's Government rejected his advice with regard to the proposed suspension of the Constitution of Cape Colony and adopted a course diametrically opposed to that which he had most strongly recommended. Lord Milner expressed himself very clearly to be in favour of the proposal and with him were both the late Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson. If those three were unable to gauge South African opinion and to prescribe for the country in the present critical state, surely no one else was. As our messages have from time to time shown, a tone of cordiality between Britons and Boers of the two late republics prevails, and it was only the other day that a correspondent wired : The trouble now will be with the Cape ; not with the people of the late republics. With Lord Milner, besides Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Jameson and Dr. Smartt, were Lord Kitchener, and General Botha, 43 members of the Cape Parliament and practically half the electorate of Cape Colony proper. Add to this the news we published yesterday of persecution and boycotting, we have enough grounds for accepting the purport of the private message referred to as quite within the range of possibility. In another column we give the full text of Lord Milner's remarkable letter to Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, wherein he unequivocally stated his conviction that the temporary suspension of the Constitution was much more likely to make for real freedom, for industrial and commercial development, and for the appeasement of race hatred, than an immediate return to the old condition of things, that the system would facilitate the removal of the irksome restrictions of Martial Law, while if the country is to be agitated from end to end by contested elections, and all their mischievous accompaniments at the present juncture, Martial Law might have to be maintained for a much longer period.

In arriving at his decision not to suspend the Constitution, Mr. Chamberlain seems to have given undue weight to the views of Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, and Mr. Graham, acting Premier, who pinned their faith to the recent disfranchisement of disloyal burghers. Sir Gordon Sprigg speaks of their power at the polls with disrespect if not with contempt. He does not consider it possible the Afrikander Bond could return many members, and if it did, the loyalists had fought them in the field and would fight them in the House of Assembly. Mr. Graham is of precisely similar opinions. But he seems to have misunderstood what were Mr. Rhodes's contentions. He says he is sure that when he advocated the suspension of the Constitution he only meant it to be for a few days at the most. There he was wrong. The only points in Mr. Graham's opposition were sentimental ones. Because two per cent. of the whites in the Colony are rebels, and because a handful of the scum have gone into rebellion, is the Colony to be branded with the stigma of rebellion ? he asked. "If every Dutchman in the Colony were branded as a rebel we should store up for ourselves a heritage of woe, and if the Constitution were suspended the Dutchmen would certainly think themselves branded". He prophesied that they would return to their farms sullen and resentful and bide their time for mischief. Furthermore the opponents feel that if the Constitution were suspended, it would not be given back until federation was an accomplished fact, and if federation were forced upon the Cape during the suspension, the Cape would lose control of the customs, railways and defence, and lose the possibility of protecting the Colony from dismemberment. Nothing he thinks would prevent the Orange River being made the boundary of the Cape, or Bechuanaland being added to the Transvaal, or Griqualand East annexed to the Natal. There we have the whole thing in a nutshell. The opponents of the proposal to suspend the Constitution were actuated more by distrust of Britain than of rebellious burghers. The Boer slinking sullenly back to his farm is but the red-herring trailed across the path. Dr. Jameson did not hesitate to say so. Indeed he asks how anyone acquainted with the Cape Colony and not prejudiced by considerations of interest could fail to support the scheme.

Dr. Jameson in a letter to the "Times" refuted Mr. Graham's allegation as to Mr. Rhode's desire for a suspension for a few hours or days only. Mr. Rhodes never suggested suspending and restoring the Constitution by different clauses of the same Act. Such an arrangement was suggested, but Mr. Rhodes objected to it as impracticable. Still he asked for temporary suspension and temporary suspension only, that the land might have peace. By "temporary", Dr. Jameson tells us, he had reason to know that Mr. Rhodes meant a year or thereabouts, and further, he assures us, that so far from considering themselves branded as rebels, numbers of Dutchmen desired suspension "if only that they might be secure from the agents of racial agitation". What are some of us working for, asked Dr. Jameson, "if not to see that principle of responsible Government extended to the whole of British South Africa and local independence given to all its people, Boer and Briton alike ? But I am convinced that our shortest cut, if not our only road, to a return to the constitutional system is by a brief interval from constitutional government in the Cape Colony. Our choice is between that, I believe, and a collapse of the system". In the face of the strongly expressed opinions of such strong men, it is nothing short of astonishing that his Majesty's Colonial Secretary should have decided as he did. Lord Milner was promised a free hand, and all the support he desired in the settlement of the country and in restoring peace and harmony through British South Africa. But his hands have already been tied. His views have been flouted, and who shall blame him if he declines to swim the rapids so heavily handicapped ? That Lord Milner may yield to the Government's request to retain his office and see the settlement through is devoutly to be wished. But it must be remembered he has already run through the customary period—and a very trying period it has been. It is easy to understand that he wants rest. The sure way to persuade him to continue in office is not to ignore his opinions and refuse his counsel, especially at such a time. We made many mistakes at the beginning of the War. Are we to have another series of serious blunders to signalise the commencement of the settlement ?

A BARODA SEDITION CASE.

AN instance of the jealousy with which criticism of the acts of the administration in Native States is regarded, is furnished by a case which is engaging attention in Baroda. It appears that there has been some dissatisfaction among the Watandars, Inamdars, Jaghirdars, Girasias, and other landholders in reference to the procedure of the Settlement Officers in the Gaekwar's territory, and a resident of Ahmedabad named Yadavrao Parashram Vinode took upon himself the task of giving expression to their complaints. He decided to state the case of the Watandars and others in a book, and for the purpose of collecting information published a notice in an Ahmedabad newspaper, inviting aggrieved persons to communicate with him. Unfortunately the heading of this notice spoke of the "despoiled rights" of the Gaekwari Watandars, and the officers of the Durbar construed this language as an attempt to excite disaffection towards the Maharaja's government. It is not difficult to imagine the outcry which would be raised in certain quarters were the British Government to class as seditious extravagances of language of this nature, which are so frequently the outcome of exuberant writing and oratory. During a recent agitation in Bombay, "spoliation" and "confiscation" were the words most commonly applied to the action of the authorities, but as in the historic case of the solemn cursing by bell, book and candle, nobody seems to have been one penny the worse We hesitate to contemplate the possible fate that would have overtaken the estimable gentlemen whose oratory was so embroidered had they unhappily been discussing the shortcomings of a Native Administration. At any rate, the experiences of Yadavrao Parashram suggest that oriental flowers of rhetoric are not too greatly beloved by durbar officials when they do not happen to adorn their actions. Albeit the champion of the Watandars claims to be a British subject, a warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was apprehended when on a visit to Baroda. His house was searched, and books and documents entrusted to him by Watandars, Inamdars and others were seized. He was charged before a magistrate under section 88 of the Baroda Penal Code with sedition, and committed to the Sessions Court. The Sessions Court after a judgment in which the meaning of "disaffection" was laboriously defined, convicted the man and sentenced him to imprisonment for six months with hard labour. From this sentence Yadavrao appealed to the Varist Court of the State, which reversed the decision of the lower court, holding that the single word in the heading of the notice could not be construed as indicating an intention to create disaffection. The judgment of the High Court appears to be wholly reasonable, but instead of this having put an end to the trials of the accused, he has recently received notice that his case is to be reopened. He has been ordered to appear before the Niaya Sabha to defend himself in a further inquiry which is to be instituted on a petition. Having the decision of the Court of Appeal in his favour, it would seem that Yadavrao Parashram should have little to fear in this new investigation, but the accused has petitioned the British Resident at Baroda to take action on his behalf. On the facts disclosed in the memorial, the case certainly appears to be one which merits careful consideration.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THERE was another slight decrease last week in the rate of mortality in the city of Bombay, though figures did not fall as low as was the case three weeks ago. From 42·61 deaths per thousand per annum the figures declined to 40·54, a decrease which is sufficiently marked to supply reason for satisfaction. In the corresponding week of last year the rate was slightly higher, and the average for the same period in the last five years is again above the figure for last week. The deaths are very much in excess of the births, the figures being 605 and 327, respectively. Plague is still on the decline. The satisfactory conditions in the previous week were improved upon, the total number of deaths from plague being 22 as against 26. In the corresponding period of last year the number of deaths was 68, the mortality from this disease being thus three times as high as is the case at the present time. The average for the past five years was 49. Here there is cause for congratulation. In no district of the city were there more than three deaths during the week, and in many areas where the scourge has raged most virulently, not a single case was reported. An alarmingly high total in respect from deaths from respiratory diseases is, however, still maintained. Last week the figure was 176, a decline of only four. However, deaths from phthisis continue to decrease. In the same week last year no less than 100 deaths from phthisis alone were recorded, and the total mortality from respiratory diseases amounted to 188. There were 75 deaths from fevers of all kinds as against 72 in the previous week, and 130 in the corresponding period of last year. There were three deaths amongst Europeans which corresponded to a rate of 29·65. The rate continued fairly low amongst Hindus and Mussalmans.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

ALTHOUGH the Home cricket season of 1902 will long be remembered as one of the wettest on record, interest in the county championship has not suffered to any great extent. During the first few weeks of the season the prevalence of draws made it rather difficult to form any real opinion of the merits of the various teams. But even while this unsatisfactory state of things lasted there was never any doubt about the all-round cricket of one team, Yorkshire to wit, whose position in the championship table up to date although not quite so secure as in the corresponding period last season, is nevertheless such as to cause no feeling of uneasiness among the county's supporters as to the ultimate issue. From a Reuter's telegram received yesterday, it will be seen that Yorkshire have still further strengthened their position by defeating Essex. Of the other counties Lancashire and Sussex are bracketed together with Notts, Warwickshire, Surrey and Kent each a point behind. The fight for second place in the Championship should furnish plenty of excitement, and at the present stage all the above-named counties have a chance, though none of them are likely to challenge Yorkshire's position. Essex, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Somersetshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire all form a class by themselves, while Middlesex and Hampshire are hopelessly behind. Middlesex curiously enough up to date have not won a single match, but later on when the brothers Douglas, C. M. Wells, and one or two of this year's Cambridge and Oxford University Blues come into the team, the Metropolitan county may have a different record to show.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 3 per cent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. P. KENNEDY is appointed Political Agent, Kathiawar.

THE Bengal Government has under consideration a scheme for starting a School of Engineering at Dacca.

ORDERS have been issued for one thousand Boer prisoners to be sent back to South Africa from India by a vessel which is to leave shortly.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday afternoon, Mr. Gupta, Examiner of Accounts, Public Works Department, Bombay, was appointed Auditor to the Municipality. There were 53 applications for the post, which is worth Rs. 5,000 per annum.

NAWAB Shams-ul-Umra Amir-i-Kabir, Sir Kurshed Jah Bahadur, who is lying dangerously ill at Hyderabad, is the only representative of the Shamsiya family and the premier noble of Hyderabad. He is closely related to His Highness the Nizam. Sir Kurshed Jah was a Member of the Council of Regency of Hyderabad, and is a Member of Council of that State.

CERTAIN native public associations in Bengal have added to the list of their objects that of adopting feasible steps for the extension of the use of articles of indigenous manufacture, and one of these bodies has decided upon collecting information as to such articles in its district and promoting their sale.

THE Government of India have just issued definite instructions for the repatriation of the Boers detained in this country, but for the moment the orders are not to be made public. They prescribe the different procedures to be followed in the cases of different classes of prisoners, namely, those who have taken the oath of allegiance and those who still hold back ; also Boers proper and foreigners calling themselves Boers, and rebels.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 15th July was 605, giving a death-rate of 40·54 per annum per thousand, as against 41·61 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·14, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 66 died from fevers ; 22, plague ; 3, small-pox ; 6, measles ; 2, cholera ; 0, leprosy ; 40, phthisis ; 56, diseases of the nervous system ; 136, affections of the respiratory organs; 47, diarrhœa ; 21, dysentery ; 34, still-born ; 106, old age and debility ; 15, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 24 ; Brahmin, 24 ; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 5 ; Hindu of other caste, 296 ; Hindu low caste, 75 ; Musalman, 118 ; Parsi, 26 ; Jew, 5 ; Native Christian, 17 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 7 ; Negro-African, 0 ; Buddhist, 0 ; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 327 as against 239 the corresponding period of last year, and 322 the average over the past five years.

THE statement which has been published to the effect that Mr. Robertson, President of the Railway Commission, will recommend an all-round increase in salaries on a generous scale among the higher officers of railways is a mere surmise, and cannot possibly have even a slender foundation, in fact as Mr. Robertson probably does not know himself at the present moment what his recommendations are going to be. Before his departure from India at the end of last cold weather, more than one effort was made to elicit from Mr. Robertson some indication of his views, but his invariable reply was that until he had been to America and had gone over the ground in India a second time, his views would remain unformed. Mr. Robertson is expected back from America early in the ensuing cold weather, and he will at once proceed on tour again, after which his report will be leisurely formulated. Any anticipation of the Railway Commission's Report under these circumstances will be taken by the public for what it is worth.

THE profits of the American Steel Trust for the half-year amount to £9,500,000.

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL has had a windfall of £25,000 from Mr. Goulet, the London wine merchant and shipper.

FOR failing to give up hidden guns, the Filipino insurgent leader in Marinduque, Maximo Abad, has been fined dols. 2,000 (gold), and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

WHEN the bands for the Soudanese Regiments were first formed, they played at the first funeral they attended, "Up I come with my little lot," instead of the "Dead March in Saul." The Band of one of the Volunteer Corps, not 100 miles from Madras, the other day, while returning from the funeral of a comrade, played "E dunno wer'e are." According to the Regulations this was bright and tuneful ; who will be so cynical as to so say that it was appropriate. This was going one better than on a former occasion when a favourite tune on returning to quarters after a funeral was 'The girl I left behind me".

A CURIOUS incident in the siege of Wepener is related by the chaplain who was present with the forces throughout those terrible days. The siege, it will be remembered, lasted all through Holy Week, and the casualities in the trenches were very numerous. But on Good Friday only one man was killed, and as this single victim of the Holy Day was being laid to rest at night a soldier pointed out to the chaplain the wonderful markings on the dead man's breast. There was tatooed a really beautiful picture of the Crucifixion, and the bullet that had reached the heart of the soldier had pierced the heart of the figure of the Saviour.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

WHAT THE SIAMESE QUESTION IS.

(BY EDMUND FORBES.)

EUROPEAN residents in Siam smiled some time back when they read in a telegram from London that a semi-official note in the "Temps" states that there is no Siamese question at present, but that it would be a mistake to suppose that France is disposed to sacrifice the guarantees she possesses in order to determine various little questions. It would indeed be a mistake, and despite the assurances of the "Temps" the Franco-Siamese question still exists and has reached a more acute stage than it has done since the troubles in 1893. France has at present in Bangkok an able and cive Minister who may be relied on to do all he can to further her interests in this part of the world. Since his arrival last September the French designs on Siam have received considerable and renewed impetus. France is beginning to clamour more boldly for further slices from the Naboth's vineyard ; soon she will begin to put pressure on, and, unless backed up by England, which is extremely unlikely seeing how the latter's hands are tied by the war, Siam will be obliged to yield to pressure and give up her territories one by one as demanded. So writes Mr. Edmond Forbes in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

FRENCH DEMANDS.

And yet, since the partition of Poland, there has been no more unjust, unwarranted seizure of land than this which has been going on for many years, and will continue to do so. France, through the medium of her press, has heaped up vituperations and insults on England, and accused her of having brought about the Boer war in order to annex the Transvaal. What of the beam in her own eye ? Let her first cast it forth before she searches for a mote in her neighbour's eye. Let her explain to the world, if she can, how it is that, in the face of her declaration a few years ago that the Mekong was to be the uttermost boundary of her Siamese acquisitions, she has, nevertheless, left that river behind her and to-day is barefacedly demanding the whole of the Lang Prabang province. Does the Government seriously put forward the "authorized statement" of the "Eclair" that, since France exercises a protectorate over the kingdom of Cambodia, she ought in justice to see restored to that country all the territories that formerly belonged to it ? Acting on that principle Cambodia should by rights be restored to Siam, since it was formerly a vassal State of that country. The same paper also openly asserts that France ought never to have given up Battambong ; but that having done so she ought now to retake it, in order that she may be able to close the Great Lake to the vessels of the foreign Powers. The truth is that she finds that Cantabun, which she still retains despite her Agreement to the contrary, is practically useless to her, whereas Battambong would prove most valuable. It is not improbable that she intends shortly to insist on exchanging Chantabun, to which she has no right, for Battambong, to which she has not even the right, of unlawful possession.

Yet another of her demands is that Frenchmen be more generally employed in the service of the Siamese Government—there being, I believe, only two at present there serving. She cites the fact that there are Danish officers in the navy, that the railways are run by Germans, and that there are British in the mining, survey, police, finance, and education departments. All this is true ; but surely Siam is at liberty to choose her own servants ? By what right, then, does France presume to dictate on such a matter ? Certainly not by the right of any commercial interests in Bangkok, for these may be said to be practically non-existent. Indeed, so small are these interests that I think I can quote them from memory : the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, which owes its existence more to political than commercial support ; shipping interests are confined to one steamer, the "Donai," which plies between Saigon and Bangkok ; the Comptoir d'importation (commission, export, timber, and Siam products), one French hairdresser, and one wine and spirit shop. This, as far as I can remember off-hand, comprises the whole list. Mention, however, should be made of the St. Louis hospital, which is really an admirable institution of its kind. It was built out of part of the indemnity received by France from Siam after the "war." But though the staff is a French one, it need scarcely be said that were it to rely alone upon French patients its wards would indeed be empty. But, notwithstanding that she has neither political nor commercial rights by which to insist on Frenchmen being employed in the Siamese service, there appears to be every probability that France will gain her point, and it is rumoured here that it is in the department of Public Works that her subjects will be employed. This in the Siamese Malay Peninsula, adjacent on the north to Burma, and on the south to the British Federated Malay States, may be fruitful of much annoyance to England in the future. To guard against Frenchmen, or indeed subjects of any foreign European nation, being employed on our boundaries should be our immediate duty in order to avoid the troublesome complications which may hereafter arise.

WHAT IS ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

It may well be asked, What is England, Siam's friend, doing that she remains unconcerned in the face of such injustice and in the face of her own interests ? The truth is that the public and a portion of the press at home are lamentably ignorant concerning this country, both as regards the state of affairs here and even with regard to Siam's geographical position. The Spectator—a paper that should know better—stated in a note on a letter of "Imperialist" in its issue of December 28, that "France is welcome to expend as much as she can, but in choosing the Malay States under Siamese protection, she is runing a serious risk." If the writer of this sentence will but turn to his atlas he will find that the Siamese Malay States are situated in the Malay Peninsula, between British Malaya and Lower Burma, the nearest French possessions being across the Gulf of Siam. It is to be presumed that he confuses Luang Prabang, on the Upper Mekong, with the Malay States. But such confusions on the part of a paper like the "Spectator" are unpardonable and mischievous, as tending to mislead its readers. Again, I am told on good authority, but unfortunately missed reading the account of the speech myself, that on the occasion of the Crown Prince of Siam's visit to Liverpool one of the speakers who addressed the Chamber of Commerce was evidently under the impression that Bangkok is situated on the Mekong, and urged the Siamese Government to set about dredging the bar at the month of that river. No doubt ere now some kind French friend has informed him that the Mekong runs into the sea in French Cochin China.

Mention has been made of a letter in the "Spectator" signed "Imperialist." It is satisfactory to note in it that the writer complains of the ignorance and indifference on Siamese matters shown by those at home. I agree with him that the "Times" and its correspondent are optimistic on anticipating a speedy settlement of the questions between France and Siam, and I would solemnly point out that unless we put our foot down at once and say decisively "Thus far and no further," we shall find France at some not far distant date in Bangkok, even as we found her in Fashoda. Nor will it be as easy to eject her from the former place as it was from the latter. But with regard to "Imperialist's" remarks on the decline of British prestige in Bangkok I must beg leave to differ. It is perfectly true, as he states, that British shipping has fallen from 90 per cent. to 40 per cent., but the reason of this is owing to the regrettable sale to the Germans of the Holt line from Singapore to Bangkok and of the fourteen boats of the Scottish Oriental Steamship Company. The Government of this country has, of course, nothing to do with the private sales of British steamers. But British prestige can scarcely be said to be on the wane. English is practically the second language of the country, and without a good knowledge of it it is useless for any other foreigner to go there. English is the language in which all telegrams are sent, and to the new school of Siamese officials a knowledge of English is becoming more and more of a necessity. Finally, I may add that at no previous time have there been so many Britishers employed in the Siamese Government service as at the present day.

THE Kaiser's new rules for the German Army state that officers marrying must have £150 a year. They must give a full description of the intended bride, and supply details of divorce.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE TRANSVAAL.

SIR A. LAWLEY APPOINTED.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Sir A. Lawley, Governor of Western Australia, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal.

[THE Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G., has been Governor of Western Australia since 1901. He was born in 1860, and is the fourth son of Baron Wenlock. He was formerly a captain in the 10th Hussars, and has also been private secretary to the Duke of Westminster. From 1898 to 1901 he gained some experience of South Africa, in the capacity of Administrator of Matabeleland.]

THE KING AT COWES.

CONDITION EXCELLENT.

The Prince of Wales visited the King this afternoon. His Majesty's general condition is excellent. His couch is wheeled on to the open deck.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain is progressing favourably. The bulletins have ceased to be issued.

THE EAST INDIA LOAN.

The subscription list of the East India Loan is closed. No particulars are forthcoming.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE CARE OF ASSAM TEA COOLIES.

STATEMENT BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Lord George Hamilton has stated in the House of Commons that it was thought the autumn would be more convenient for the Indian Budget.

He stated that the Chief Commissioner of Assam would certainly give the fullest consideration to the proposals made with a view to preventing drunkenness among the tea plantation coolies. Lord George Hamilton further said that he did not propose to issue any instructions in this connection.

THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

THE POSITION OF THE FRENCH.

Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House of Commons, said that Sir E. Satow will report shortly on the whole question relating to the French position in the International Settlement at Shanghai.

THE KING OF ITALY IN RUSSIA.

TSAR'S VISIT TO ITALIAN FLAGSHIP.

EXPERIMENTS IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Tsar and King Victor Emmanuel inspected the Italian Flagship at Kronstadt yesterday. They witnessed some experiments in the Marconi system of telegraphy, subsequently returning to Peterhof.

AMERICAN METHODS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SENTENCE ON GENERAL SMITH.

The American General Smith who has been court-martialled for ordering his soldiers "to kill all and make Samar a howling wilderness", has been sentenced to be admonished by President Roosevelt, who also placed him on the retired list.

RECEPTION OF CORONATION GUESTS.

A reception of Indian Princes, Colonial and Coronation guests, organised by the Gibraltar Branch of Sir George White's Soldiers and Sailors Fund, was held yesterday evening. Prince Christian received the guests. Among those present was Lord Kitchener.

HELIGOLAND—DOVER YACHT RACE.

THE CORONATION CUP.

THE KAISER'S METEOR BEATEN.

In the Heligoland to Dover race for the Coronation Cup for German yachts, the Lasca beat the Kaiser's Meteor.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

ANOTHER WIN FOR YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Australians have beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 222 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex by an innings and thirty runs.

Nottinghamshire has beaten Derbyshire by nine wickets.

Sussex versus Surrey and Lancashire versus Worcestershire have been drawn.

The County Championship now stands as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drwn.	Pts.	Per. C.
Yorkshire	14	7	1	6	6	75·00
Sussex	13	4	2	7	2	33·33
Lancashire	14	5	3	6	2	25·00
Warwickshire	9	3	2	4	1	20·00
Surrey	15	3	2	10	1	20·00
Notts	12	3	2	7	1	20·00
Kent	12	5	4	3	1	11·11
Somerset	11	4	5	2	–1	–11·11
Worcestershire	12	3	4	5	–1	–14·71
Gloucestershire	12	3	4	5	–1	–14·71
Derbyshire	8	2	3	3	–1	–20·00
Essex	10	1	2	7	–1	–33·33
Leicestershire	10	1	2	7	–1	–33·33
Hampshire	9	1	6	2	–5	–71·42
Middlesex	7	0	3	4	–3	–100·00

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

ARD PATRICK SCRATCHED.

Ard Patrick has fallen lame and been scratched for the Eclipse Stakes.

DEATH OF LADY PAUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

Lady Paul, wife of the late Sir Charles Paul, Advocate-General of Bengal, died here this morning after a short illness.

RAID BY KABUL KHELS.

WERE PURSUED AND CAUGHT BY MAHSUDS.

SEVERE CONFLICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

Early on the morning of the 15th ultimo, a party of nearly 100 Miamai Kabul Khels and Turi Khels committed a raid on Kikerai Mahsuds.

The latter turned out a pursuit party and the Jalal Khels went to their aid. They jointly chased the raiders as far as Tochi, where they reported matters to the Tahsildar at Idak.

The troops turned out promptly, but the affair was over before they reached the scene.

The Mahsuds recovered all their cattle, but the conflict had been severe, the Mahsuds losing twenty-two killed and wounded.

The raiders left three dead behind them, among whom was the leader of the gang.

TORNADO IN SURAT.

A tornado passed over Surat yesterday, giving very heavy rain amounting to seventeen and-a-half inches, occasioning floods and causing damage to property. The meteorological report adds that as the wind velocity at Surat averaged only twlve miles per hour during twenty-four hours, the storm must have been of short duration.

STATE-OWNED CABLES.

INQUIRY BY THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce are obtaining the views of members on points raised in a letter from the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, especially in regard the question of the purchase of the cables by the State.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

CONCESSIONS BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The majority of the Indian railways have consented to grant concessions for the Delhi Durbar both in regard to art manufactures and passengers.

THE ROYAL IRISH FOOTBALL TEAM.

The Royal Irish Rifles Football team arrived in Calcutta last night. They are said to be in excellent condition.

THE SEASON'S GOVERNMENT HOUSE ENGAGEMENTS.

POONA, JULY 17.

The following are the Government House engagements for the season:—

July 24th—Cricket, Ganeshkhind versus Royal Scots.

August 7th—Gymkhana.

September 15th—Cricket, Ganeshkhind versus Patel's Eleven; 17th and 18th—Cricket, Ganeshkind versus Bangalore, and Garden Party in the evening.

On the 23rd—State Ball.

October 2nd and 3rd—Cricket Ganeshkhind versus Kathiawar.

GARDEN PARTY AT GANESHKHIND.

CRICKET ABANDONED

A garden party was held at Government House, Ganeshkhind, this afternoon, but owing to rain there were not more than one hundred persons present, the majority being native gentlemen.

The ground and surrounding compound of the building was so wet that it was resolved to have the reception in-doors, Lord Northcote receiving the guests inside the hall. The Governor's band was in attendance and played several selections of music.

Shortly after seven the guests began to depart.

There was to have been first a cricket match between Ganeshkhind and the Kirkee Eleven, but owing to rain it was abandoned.

LODGE ORION.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

Lodge Orion in the West held an installation meeting last night, at which a good many well-known Masons were present, including D. D. G. M. Honourable Tait, and several Grand Lodge Officers. Brother Tooth was installed by the retiring Master Robertson, in a very able manner. The latter was warmly congratulated at the flourishing condition of the Lodge at the banquet which followed.

The usual loyal patriotic toasts were drunk, followed by others. Bro. Tait proposed the health of Bro. Robertson, immediate Past Master, and in doing so, he spoke of the efficient way in which he had discharged all his duties in connection with the Lodge, to the full satisfaction of its members.

In returning thanks Bro. Tooth said he hoped to have as successful a year as his predecessors had, and asked for the cordial co-operation and assistance of the members.

Bro. Curtis, Senior Warden, in proposing the health of non-Masonic visitors, pointed out that the banquets were only once in a while; Masonry was a far different matter.

The excellent programme of music by the brethren made an enjoyable evening.

DEATH OF MR. DINSHAW SORABJI.

Khan Saheb Dinshaw Sorabjee Nariman, retired Assistant Engineer in Public Works Department, died this morning.

SHOOTING IN THE INDIA ARMY.

PRESENTATION AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, JULY 17.

General Wolseley, Commanding the Madras Forces, at a parade of the troops at Bangalore, this morning, presented to the 4th Madras Pioneers the Challenge Shield for shooting, given by him. The regiment has now won the Shield outright. General Wolseley congratulated the regiment on having proved themselves to be the best shooting battalion in his Majesty's Indian Army.

The General afterwards distributed over a hundred South African medals to the non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Lincolnshire Regiment.

In conclusion, addressing General MacCall General Wolseley thanked him for all the good work he had done since he assumed the command of this district. He expressed deep regret that the inexorable regulations deprived him of General MacCall's good services and observed that all must feel how unwise those hard and fast rules are, which remove from the army proved and good men, whilst still in vigorous health of body and mind. On behalf of himself and the officers in command at the headquarters, he wished General MacCall a happy return Home and the best of luck in future.

General Wolseley and Colonel Western, his Military Secretary, leave to-day for Bombay, en route to England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Robert William Campion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers is appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Radford, resigned.

Captain (Honorary Major) Robert Cary Henslow Barnard becomes Major, vice Campion, promoted.

Lieutenant Walter George Barnett, becomes Captain, vice Pennock, resigned.

THE CORONATION.

GARDEN PARTY TO SECRETARIAT CLERKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA JULY 17.

H. E. the Viceroy proposes, in honour of the Coronation of the King-Emperor, to give a garden party at the Viceregal Lodge, after the close of the rains in September or October, to the clerks in the Secretariat of the Government of India and attached offices and army head-quarters, with their wives and daughters.

CYCLONIC STORM ON ORISSA COAST

FLOODED 100 MILES OF RAILWAY.

WASHED AWAY VILLAGES, HOUSES AND CATTLE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

The cyclonic storm which passed over the Orissa Coast has flooded the railway line for a distance of about 100 miles from Balasore to Bhabeneswar, breaching it in several places, and dislocating traffic, and washing away villages, houses, and cattle.

The mails and passengers have to be transhipped.

The District Engineer and Traffic Manager have gone to inspect the line and start repairs.

It is hoped the line will be restored in a day or two.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain N. S. Coghill, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave, and acts as Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Superintendent of Police, Palanpur.

Lieutenant R. J. C. Burke, on relief, acts as Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

Captain H. G. Carnegy, I.S.C., First Assistant to Resident at Baroda, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident at Baroda.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Sukkur, is appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. T. Walker, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days to be followed by furlough for fifteen months.

Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I. C. S., on return to duty, is appointed Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. T. Walker, proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. G. Oliver, Deputy Conservator of Forests Third Grade, has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I.C.S., acts as Collector, Larkhana, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. H. Lucas, I.C.S.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., Acting Collector, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for two months and thirteen days in combination with furlough for sixteen months and seventeen days.

Mr. J. A. McIver, Deputy Collector, Third Grade, and Forest Settlement Officer, Kolaba, and Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., have been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of their leave.

Commander C. W. R. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, substantive pro-tem, vice Commander C. W. Hewett, resigned.

Commander W. Aves, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Conservator, Porte of Madras, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, vici Commander C. W. R. Hooper, Royal Indian Marne.

Mr. J. C. Bell, Accountant, First Grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner.

Mr. H. C. R. John, Executive Engineer, First Grade, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and seven days.

THE DELHI ART EXHIBITION.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE contributions of Bombay to the Delhi Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures, to be held in connection with the Darbar, are to come almost exclusively from the Bombay School of Art. Dr. Geo. Watt, C. I. E., the director of the exhibition, who is now busily engaged in arranging for a representative collection of Indian Art products, has been in Bombay and has indicated what exhibits would be desirable. On Wednesday he met a number of craftsmen at the School of Art and along with Mr. Cecil Burns, the headmaster, inspected a number of samples of the work that is carried out there. Those who have had an opportunity of viewing the lively products of the school, will readily agree that Bombay will have no reason to be ashamed of the quality of its exhibits. Among the samples of jewellery inspected by Dr. Watt was a piece of work containing an immense turquoise, which is valued at a lakh and a quarter of rupees. Among other things to be sent from Bombay, also, are exhibits of wood carving and some carpets. The School of Art in addition to supplying articles for the divers sections of the exhibition, is to have a room set apart exclusively for its own exhibits. Lahore and Madras will each be accommodated with similar rooms and another is to be devoted to exhibits from Burma. Dr. Watt seems to be thoroughly satisfied with what he has seen in Bombay, and particularly with the methods of training employed at the School of Art. Mr. Cecil Burns would have liked to have fitted up and filled the Bombay room entirely by work from his school, but this will not be practicable as the time at his disposal is too short. However, the room will be full of interest to visitors from Western India, and will be thoroughly representative. The interior of the room is to be decorated with carved panelling, and in the open spaces of the walls Ahmedabad "Kincobs" in frames will be hung. One of the exhibits from Bombay will be a large carved side-board and specimens of brass and copper work will also be exhibited. Dr. Watt along with Mr. Percy Brown, the headmaster of the Lahore School, who is acting as his assistant, and who is visiting places which Dr. Watt is unable to include in his present tour, left Bombay last night.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

TELEGRAPH vs. B. V. A.

THE match between the Telegraph F. C and the team of the B. V. A., which was played in connection with the Bombay Association Football League, was productive of a surprise, the Telegraph who have up to the present been unable to secure a single point in connection with the League, scoring no less than four goals. The game was, however, by no means of a high order. Both teams played a loose game. The forwards of the B.V.A. were slow and unreliable, and though they had the wind in their favour could not take advantage of it, and the Telegraph crossed over two goals to the good. In the second half the telegraph who were playing just as wild a game, continued the pressure. The ball was about around the B. V. A. goal during the whole of the half, and the goal-keeper allowed two easy shots to pass through. During the greater part of the game the Telegraph goal was undefended, their custodian playing just where his fancy led him. He was evidently bent on scoring. The game ended:—

Telegraph .....4 goals
B. V. A. .....0 goal

The following is the League Table upto date:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Royal Artillery	5	4	0	1	9
Oxford Regt teams	3	3	0	0	6
Bombay Rovers	3	1	0	2	4
Bombay Gymkhana	5	1	2	2	4
B V A	4	1	3	0	2
Telegraph Club	4	1	3	0	2
H M S Magdala	4	0	3	1	1

In the table two points are given for a win and one for a draw.

LORD MILNER AND THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

APROPOS of the rumoured intended resignation of Lord Milner of his office as High Commissioner of British South Africa, we publish the full text of his Lordship's letter to Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson on the proposed suspension of the Cape Constitution:—

"Sunnyside," Johannesburg,
May 19, 1902.

My dear Hutchinson,—I have received your letter of May 12th, containing a copy of the petition presented to you for transmission to the Secretary of State by 42 members of the Cape Legislature, together with the covering letter, in which petitioners ask, inter alia, for an expression of opinion on my part with reference to the subject matter of that petition, and as to the condition of affairs which would arise if the prayer of the petitioners was granted. It would not, in my opinion, be proper for me to enter into any discussion of the contents of the petition unless his Majesty's Government, or the Government of the Cape Colony, invited an expression of my views; but the letter accompanying the petition stands in a somewhat different position, and in any case I am bound to reply to the personal appeal made to me by the writers. I hope you will assure them that I greatly appreciate the confidence which they are good enough to place in me, and the value which they attach to my individual opinion.

Speaking then, unofficially, and as to old friends, I may say that I entirely sympathise with their desire to preserve the Colony from ruin and the consequences which are likely to result from the resumption of Parliamentary and party strife before the bitter passions excited by the war have had even a little time to subside. It is impossible for me to forget what happened two years ago, when heated party discussions and a violent agitation throughout the country, followed immediately upon the suppression of the first rebellion, and were, in their turn, followed by a second rebellion, more widespread, more protracted, and more ruinous than the former one. With that experience in my mind, I should sympathise with the petitioners even if the Cape Colony were alone concerned, but other interests are involved, and it would be idle to ignore their effect that a furious controversy in the Cape Colony, turning exclusively upon the war, its causes and its conduct, will be certain to exercise in retarding the pacification of other parts of South Africa. The petitioners make it quite clear that their desire for a respite from party strife implies no deflection from the principle of responsible government. Again I entirely sympathise Local Independence is the essence of our Imperial system, and so far from wishing to depart from it in this country, we all, I believe, hope to see it extended in the not distant future to the whole of British South Africa. But it may well be that an interregnum of non-parliamentary government in the Cape Colony will not prevent, but promote, a return to the normal working of the constitutional system, and preserve that system from the complete breakdown with which a repetition of the events of the summer and autumn of 1900 would undoubtedly threaten it. As a matter of fact, an interregnum of a sort already exists. For some time past the administration has, of necessity, been carried on without parliamentary authority. No sensible or loyal man will blame the present Government for that. On the contrary, they deserve the gratitude of the community for not having shrunk from the responsibility forced upon them by the circumstances of the time, and for having preferred to run a personal risk to plunging the country into anarchy. In the resolution forming one of the enclosures to your letter, the signatories to the petition indicate a method by which the government of the Colony might be carried on while parliamentary institutions remained in suspense.

Without entering into any discussion of the proposal in detail, I may say that I do not see any reason why, under the system there indicated, the material interests of the Colony should not be thoroughly well looked after, the progress in the necessary public works maintained, and the personal liberties of law-abiding citizens amply safe-guarded. I think that such a system is much more likely to make for real freedom, for industrial and commercial development, and for the appeasement of race-hatred than is an immediate return to the old condition of things. I think that a system will facilitate the removal of the irksome restrictions of Martial Law, while, if the country is to be agitated from end to end by contested elections and all their mischievous accompaniments, Martial Law may have to be maintained for a much longer time.

Lastly, I think that under such a system, the chance of arriving by mutual agreement at satisfactory arrangements for the co-operation of the various South African colonies in matters of common interest would be greatly enhanced, and the way paved for their future union. It seems to me an idle fear that, in the intercolonial discussions which must precede such co-operation and union, Cape Colony would be in any way prejudiced because its delegates did not derive their authority direct from the people. It does not follow that an interim Colonial Government, because it was not based on popular election, would therefore not be representative. On the contrary, it would be the interest as well as the duty of the Imperial Government to make it so, just as it would be to its interest and its duty to see fairplay between the various colonies in any federal arrangements.

Believe me, &c,
(Signed) MILNER.

The following are the terms of the petition referred to above:—

Sir,—We have been requested to forward the enclosed petition to your Excellency, with the prayer that you may see fit to transmit it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of his Majesty's Government. Your Excellency will observe that it is signed by 42 members of the Houses of Legislature of the Cape Colony. The signatories, while asking for a temporary withdrawal of the Constitution, would request your Excellency to make it known to his Majesty's Government that they do not favour an indefinite suspension. They recognise that it is essential for the welfare and prosperity of this Colony that a short period of political peace free from all those party and racial animosities which must be associated with a meeting of Parliament and contested elections at the present time, or for some time to come, should succeed the upheavals caused by the present campaign. As members of Parliament they are strongly opposed to any attempt being made to call the Houses of Legislature together before the country has had an opportunity and time to recover from the bitter passions which have been aroused, but they are averse to a permanent abrogation of responsible government. Under those circumstances, they would respectfully approach your Excellency with a view to your obtaining from his Majesty's Government some enlightenment as to the manner in which the government of the Cape Colony would be carried on during the time when its Parliament did not meet, and also to what extent the fiscal policy and the taxation of the Colony would be affected by such an interregnum. They would also ask for information as to the methods by which such matters as education, irrigation, railway development, improvement and construction of harbours, what is known as private bill legislation, and the treatment of the native population, would be dealt with during such interregnum. The signatories would esteem it a favour if your Excellency would submit a copy of the petition, and also of this letter, to the High Commissioner as they desire his guidance and advice in the present difficult position. They feel most strongly that Lord Milner, who was so recently their Governor, and during the period immediately preceding and subsequent to the commencement of the present troubles showed such foresight and so complete a knowledge of the political conditions prevailing, could, if he would, give some expression of opinion which would be of assistance to them not only in regard to this present proposal but also in regard to the probable position of the Colony during the time when their parliamentary institutions would be inoperative.

We have the honour to be—Your Excellency's obedient servants,

Here follow the signatures.

RAIN IN GUZARAT.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR—With reference to the predictions of short rain for Gujarat, which appeared in your paper of Monday I may mention that we have since had some five or six inches of rain, and an inch and-a-half was falling about the time that the smug scribe at Simla was inditing the prophecy.—Yours, &c,

BROACH

Wednesday, July 16.

LONDON telegrams, to the Australian papers dated July 7th, state that the American firm of Messrs. Nevin and Co. has secured the contract for the new electric railway between Manchester and Liverpool. The line, with subsidiary lines, will be 147 miles in length. The contract is for £4,000,000. The labour will be entirely English, but the material will be American.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT SHOLAPUR.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

A NEW MARKET.

LORD NORTHCOTE on Tuesday morning visited the Fort, the Collector's Office, Jail, and Civil Hospital at Sholapur. He was also shewn by Miss Conway round the Dufferin Hospital, and expressed himself much pleased. In the afternoon he drove to the Ekruk Tank one of the largest in the Presidency, which provides Sholapur with irrigation and drinking water. It has been much reduced by the prolonged drought but is still an imposing sheet of water. On the way he visited the American Mission's Schools, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Gates, Mrs. and the Misses Hardinge, Miss Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, and Mr. Hazen, and was impressed with the results of their unassuming devotion to their work. He was particularly pleased with the Kindergarten and industrial training of the famine orphans. On the return he inspected the Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Mill, the pioneer of the mill industry in the Deccan, as also the newly-erected very handsome Narsing Girji Mill. In the absence of Mr. Virchund Dipchand, Mr. Narotam Morarji showed him round the first, and Rao Saheb Warap round the latter, of which he is one of the founders and largest shareholders. His Excellency congratulated both on their succesful enterprise. In the evening he was entertained by the officials and others at dinner, and afterwards held a reception at the Ripon Hall of the leading residents of the district. The day concluded with a display of fireworks, for which Sholapur is famous.

His Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the new Victoria Memorial Market on Wednesday morning. Mr. Maconochie briefly explained the inception of the memorial, and Mr. Kirloskar, Vice-President of the Municipality, gave an account of the steps taken to give effect to the scheme.

His Excellency, after laying the stone, said:—In laying the foundation-stone of this central vegetable and fruit market let me say how pleased I am to think that in it Sholapur will for ever possess a tangible memorial of that illustrious sovereign to whom her Indian subjects were at all times so dear. And further let me congratulate you on the fact that you have been able to determine on the form your Victoria Memorial should take. You have raised a considerable sum, and you are now commencing actual work, thereby setting a good example to other cities which are in a less satisfactory position. Such a fact tends to confirm the opinion of Sholapur expressed by our able Census Commissioner, Mr. Enthoven, in his report, where he comments on the advance in your population in consequence of the establishment of three cotton mills, and speaks of your increasing importance as a trade centre and of the successful head made against years of difficulties as circumstances which he regards quite rightly, in his judgment, as hopeful signs of the progress of which the city should be capable in more fortunate seasons. As his Majesty's representative I know that I am fully justified in expressing the sentiment of his grateful recognition of the feelings or affection for his beloved mother, which have not only led to the contribution of the handsome sums by the gentlemen whose names head the list we have heard read out, but also which have induced poor men to contribute from their humble means to the perpetuation of the memory of sovereign by whom the poor were never forgotten. Earnestly do I hope though I do not disguise from you that the time is an anxious one, that Providence may bless this land with such rains as will ensure that there shall be an ample supply of fruit and vegetables here at all times, and in that hope I have now the honour and pleasure to declare the foundation-stone of the Victoria Market well and duly laid. (Applause).

OTHER VISITS.

Afterwards his Excellency drove round to see the improved hand-looms worked by the Weavers' Guild started by the Collector. The fly shuttle arrangement recommended by Mr. Chatterton of the Madras School of Art being adapted to native looms doubles the output of coarser cloth in common use. The scheme is financed from the charitable fund and bids fair to become self-supporting. His Excellency then visited the Ripon Hall now restored to its normal condition as the Municipal Library, where Rao Bahadur Hanmandas Singi was presented to his Excellency as the largest subscriber to the institution started by the Collector in October last; and his Excellency gave the first subscription and said he was much pleased with the books, furniture, and general appointments, and with the tennis courts attached. In the afternoon he visited the orphanage conducted by Dr. Keskar largely by aid of freinds and sympathisers in America; also the Leper Asylum recently established by the English Mission to Lepers in India. Here he was received by Dr. Keskar the members of the American Mission, and Mr. Thomas A. Bailey, the Indian Secretary of the Leper Mission. His Excellency then drove to the station and left by the mail. Mr Dubois, Superintendent of Police, was unavoidably absent at Pandharpur but the arrangements made by him were most efficiently carried out by Chief Constables Apte and Bapat. His Excellency, on leaving handed the Collector Rs. 100 for the High School gymnastic kit and was pleased to say that he was much gratified by the loyal reception he had received at Sholapur and that he had greatly enjoyed his visit.

THE BOMBAY POLICE ACT.

CRITICISM BY LOCAL OFFICERS.

THE Bombay City Police Act, which recently came into force, has not found favour with a large section of the officers and men. For the purpose of framing certain rules under sections 22 and 23 of the Act a conference was held of the leading members of the Force, presided over by the Commissioner of Police. There were also present Mr. James Crummy, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Police Superintendents, O. J. Holdway, Stanford, Roberts and Nolan.

Among other things under consideration was the framing of rules under sections 22 and 23 of the new Act, by which the police are empowered to regulate street traffic, processions and the licensing of coolies at bunders, railway stations, landing-places, licensing of eating-houses, public billiard rooms, and places of amusement.

As far as the Act affects the local police, there appears to be no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the law as it now stands is a source of considerable dissatisfaction. To begin with, there is grave objection to the powers invested in the Police Commissioner in dealing with his subordinates. This official has now the power to sentence any subordinate of his under the rank of havildar to a term of three days' imprisonment for insubordination, and against this sentence there is absolutely no appeal. The Commissioner of Police has power to remove or punish any officer under the rank of Superintendents. In the case of the latter he has the authority to pass orders as to the extent of punishment, and submit the same for the confirmation of Government. The police officers in Bombay and Calcutta are recruited from the same class of men, but there is this difference between their respective positions, the Calcutta force, in obtaining their promotions from the lower grades, become gazetted officers when they obtain the rank of Superintendent, and become entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to that position. In contra-distinction to this, the Superintendents of the Bombay City Police Force are non-gazetted. This difference in the matter of position is held to be a grievance with the local officers and one against which they have long fought. When the present Act was under consideration, the Superintendents of the local police petitioned Government, asking to be placed on a level with the Calcutta Superintendents.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY OF SURVEYORS.

A LARGE number of Architects and Surveyors met in response to a circular in the office of Messrs. Gostling Morris and Co., on Wednesday, for the purpose of reconsidering the constitution of the proposed society. It was stated by one of the speakers and generally agreed that what was wanted in Bombay was not so much the advancement of Architectural design as rather the furtherance of sound building construction. It was, therefore, decided after considerable discussion, that the name of Architects should not be included in the title of the proposed society and that the name should simply be "The Bombay Society of Surveyors".

A new representative committee of English, Parsi, and Hindu Surveyors was appointed for the purpose of revising and simplifying the proposed rules, the main object to be held in view being sound building construction.

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers, dated London, July 7th, state that the chairman of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, the great shipbuilding firm, in giving evidence before the Subsidies Commission, said that Mr. Pierpont Morgan offered the British Government the services of every liner, built in Britain for the Navigation Syndicate, on the same terms as those applying to the White Star liners.

NOTES FROM PARIS,

FRANCE AND KING EDWARD.

THE FETE OF NEUILLY.

PARIS IN SUMMER.

PARIS, JUNE, 26.

IT is doubly pleasant, these days, to bear the respect and esteem with which French people speak of King Edward because certain journals of the baser sort, notably the detestable "Libre Parole" of the Jew-baiter Drumont, have thought the occasion fit for the abuse of England, and for the display of venom that can only come from perverted minds. But in this case, as in so many others, the French Press, or that portion of it which gives itself to such exhibitions, does not represent the French people. The King has really no rival here. No Englishman can enter a shop without being instantly reminded of his Majesty's popularity. Every one has seen him in Paris walking along the Boulevard like any tourist, and without the least ceremony. With that innate sense of good breeding which characterises the French, their illustrious guest was never mobbed and never followed by the embarrassing gaze of the public. They recognized that for the moment the Heir Apparent was on the footing of an ordinary private gentleman. The Prince, whilst he stayed at the Bristol, invariably dined at one of the great restaurants, such as Voisin's or Paillard's or the Cafe de la Paix, which, in these days, had a celebrated chef, now retired upon his laurels. It was principally as he came to and fro from Cannes and Humburg, that his Royal Highness used to stay for a few days, in the French capital. He was most assiduous in seeing the new plays. He went frequently to the opera, where he was always saluted by those who had the honour of his acquaintance, but never by the audience, who seemed to understand that great princes have, at times, the need of repose from ceremony. As a Frenchman put it the other afternoon, his Majesty owes the affection of Paris to his inherent perception of what would be pleasing to the people whose hospitality he was temporarily claiming. For the Queen, too, there is nothing but the highest admiration in a country of beautiful women for a Royal and beautiful woman striken at this moment, with deep anxiety. It is unfortunate that the English Foreign Office does not keep its Embassies and Consulates abroad more closely informed of events of such supreme importance as the illness of the monarch. Considering the numerous and influential character of the British Colony here, one telegram a day to the Palace in the Faubourg St. Honore is surely a meagre treatment. On Wednesday seven hundred people passed between the portals which bear the arms of England to ask news of the Sovereign, but there was no information beyond the one despatch. As an instance of the anxiety prevailing, one may mention that, at twelve o'clock at night, a dozen people had arrived by bicycle and hackney carriage at the Embassy to ask the truth of the rumour that the supreme moment of the King had come. There was no information. Even at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday evening the Embassy was without official intelligence of his Majesty's illness and the postponement of the Coronation festivities. One had to rely on the Havas message.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the sympathy and apprehension of the French people in the illness of the King. One has signs of it everywhere, in the conversation of the boulevards and in the articles in the newspapers, which devoted a page of their issues on Wednesday, in describing the consternation in London, and in commenting upon the dispatches concerning his Majesty's condition. French medical opinion has been elicited on the subject of the Royal malady, and it may be a source of comfort to the British people in this trying time to say that the view of their eminent surgeons consulted is, generally, that the robustness of the King's constitution will enable him to recover completely of the operation. That this is the prayer of this nation as well as of the British Empire it is no mere rhetoric to declare. As to the position of the English residents here, their anxiety is profound, and, under the first blow of yesterday's news, they cannot yet take any view except that which is darkly pessimistic. This nervous dread has, it is true, been heightened by the sensational reports that have run hot-foot along the highways and byways of this City. On Tuesday for instance, a rumour that his Majesty had actually succumbed found a certain credence among people whose fearful hearts went out half way to meet misfortune. A certain number of tickets had been sold for the Coronation fetes by the agents here, but for the most part those who had intended to be present at the great ceremonies in London had already taken that departure. Most probably they will remain in London for a few days in fulfilment of their original programme, as they are generally business people who are now observing an annual vacation. Paris has come to such close acquaintance with the King, as Prince of Wales, that it feels a grief that is quiet personal in his Majesty's prostration. Many pleasant stories of the illustrious patient are recalled, all illustrating his graciousness and geniality. Sir Charles Dilke's breakfast in 1881, at which the then Heir Apparent met Gambetta, is well remembered here. It was quite quintimate reunion. There were just five guests; that was all. Besides the Prince of Wales and the French statesman, there was the host, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Stanley Clarke, in attendance upon the Prince, and Mr. Austin Lee of the British Embassy. Gambetta in his characteristic way showed no diffidence, but spoke as freely as if he had known his illustrious interlocutor for many years. Small details are brought to mind at such times—the bill for the "dejeuner" came to £10. The most expensive item was a certain Burgundy for which Gambetta had a great fondness.

As you stand on the Place de la Concorde at nine o'clock of the evening and look down the avenue of the Champs Elysees, the roadway outlined by the threads of silver in the dark of the trees, until your eyes rest upon the Arc, it seems to be the gateway of an enchanted land. Instead of the sombre background that belongs, to a quiet suburban region, and the extra-mural stretch of Neuilly, there is a blaze of light under the arch—fires, red and white and blue, that bathe, in national colours, the stones, eloquent of the victories of the First Consul and the First Emperor. The explanation of it is the Fete of Neuilly, and that cloud of illumination is the reflection of the myriad coloured lamps that stretch across the roadway, in a long sucession of arches, from the Porte Maillot to the Pont de Neuilly, over the Seine; that is a good mile in length. If it were not for those places of entertainment whose bands clash out into the night air and whose festoons of golden globes glow among the trees, one's ear, away in the quiet place, would almost catch fragments of the mad riot of noise which proceeds from a hundred grinding instruments of music along that festal mile. The steam organ is ever a fearsome thing, but it seems goaded to the very madness of sound when it finds itself neighboured by a rival in ear-splitting melody. But over and above the organ, which derives its life and inspiration from the black-throated engine hardy by which, urges on the pigs and the rabbits and the bicyles and the tossing yachts in their mad orbit of the merry-go-round, is the human blown orchestra—a world-weary band emitting melancholy noises from the trombone and the bassoon and being stirred from time to time to a temporary enthusiasm by the fierce incitement of a large drum. But organs human and organs inhuman have occasionally to yield, out of sheer pity for the troubling air, to the wild shriek, of a siren, to the unearthly blast of some hitherto unsuspected noise-producer hiding its horrible mouth in some dark corner of the fair, or perchance, to the distressful tooting of an auto-mobile, which has run aground in the mass of people and can go no farther. On either side of the rough-paved village street are uninterrupted lines of booths, strange attractions that have continued to attract these many years. Why is it the fat woman never seems to get any fatter, or the double-headed baby to grow into the youth, and why, oh fair mermeid, have you not crossed the intervening strip of roadway and disappeared long since into the Seine, with a shiver of your elegant tail?

But if there be these "eternal varieties" of the show world, there are some positive novelties. For instance, the adventures of Mime. Humbert are a fruitful theme for the enterprising Paris showman,

and Casque D'Or, that notorious young woman of the Faubourgs, over whose charms footpads fought and nearly killed each other, was actually engaged to appear in one of these wonderful little theatres until M. Lepine, the Chief of the Police, objected to such realism. But there is all the traditional fun of the fair here. You may see the "Three Musketeers" for a penny, or even for nothing if you wait long enough for D'Artagnan and Athos and Porthos and Aramis to strut upon the platform before the theatre door. Then there are exhibitions of dancing, some of it not very seemly perhaps, peep-shows that have a tendency to strain after the forbidden, and all manner of of performances with unfortunate animals, which have to be goaded up to thrill the public with their ferocity. The shooting-gallery is in great evidence, and so is the bicycle track, in which the youth of Paris convey, with bended back and twirling feet the impression that they are the most redoubtable of scorchers. But this is one of the little jokes of the fair—the bicyle never moves, it is the track which goes. This is the traditional and celebrated Fete of Neuilly which enjoys a special reputation amongst Parisians; it is one of the things that make life worth living after the Grand Prix. There is a whole succession of fairs during the year: at Montmartre at Montrouge, at Vaugirard, at Belleville, and Menilmontant, all of the outer boulevards, but bourgeois fashion takes little heed of them and reserves itself for Neuilly, though the quality and quantity of the entertainment is the same in all places. And so one sees the pleated shirt-front and the white bow tie the insignia of the West-end dweller, in amongst the sober plumage of the throng that passes down this valley of strange enchantments. But to the grisette and her "ami" it is the joy of life.

We have taken a straight-away plunge into mid-summer heats from the wet and chilly weather, with an occasional fine day, which has done duty for spring and early summer. The world of business and pleasure goes about perspiring, and, almost unconsciously, one eats at a restaurant on the shady side of the street. Yet Paris bears its heat with great grace and with an adaptability not to be beaten by any European city. The social life is so much out-of-doors that it merely requires an extension of the idea to meet the demands of the hot season. Every policeman blossoms into white linen trousers, and your deliveries of letters are made by a "facteur" whose lower limbs are thrust into these cool garments, and whose head is covered by the official straw-hat bearing in golden letters upon its band the word "Postes." Then, too, one can dine so pleasantly out of doors, not upon the dusty Boulevard, but at a restaurant charmingly embowered in flowers in the Champs Elysees. In the soft blush of a warm June evening, there is no prettier sight than these little tables, covered with spotless linen, and and surrounded by elegant diners, whose rippling laughter bespeaks the festal mood. And the trees of the avenue from the most delicate of backgrounds. And you may take your theasre, as well, "al fresco," but a few paces from your dining-table and under the refreshing shade of the trees, now thrown into dark relief by the electric light. Here you will hear the ballads of the day, written with that suggestion of wickedness that seems to please the public of the music-hall of all nations, or you may witness feats of jugglery and skill, which make up the ordinary pabulum of a popular place of entertainment. But more than all else, the Parisians have a great summer highway in their river. All day long and far into the night those swift little boats convey a multitude of passengers up and down river, and many a working man and woman have no other vehicle to carry them the year through to within walking distance of their scene of daily labour. The management of its river service is indeed, one of the best instances of Paris enterprise. The boats have now commenced to run to St. Germain, so that the Parisian has at his doors an agreeable and inexpersive means of fleeing from the walled-in city to the joys of the country, filled with the scent of the limes and the sweet breath of flowers.

A PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL.

THEFT FROM A FOLLOW PRISONER.

STRANGE METHOD OF CONCEALING JEWELS.

A Case recalling the performances of professional sword and watch swallowers was heard at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday.

A young Rajput, by name Mansing Bhoopsing, being sentenced by Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, to imprisonment and whipping for stealing a pair of umbrellas and a coat, was kept in the prisoners' lock-up at the Esplanade Police Court, before his removal to jail. In the lock-up he noticed a gold ear-ring set with a pearl on the person of another prisoner in the lock-up, and he told him to remove it and keep it concealed from the police. Prisoner Mansing helped him to take out the ear-ornament and when it was taken out he quickly put it into his mouth and swallowed it. Inspector Brewin was informed of the same. He got Mansing hand-cuffed at once and placed him before Mr Karsandas Chabildas, who asked him if he had swallowed the ornament. Mansing said that he had done so, and challenged all the medical men to get it back from him. He pointed to the lower part of the right side of his neck and said that the jewel was there. He would dispose of the ear-ring after his term in the jail had expired.

Inspector O'Keeffe told his Worship that there were profession-l criminals like the prisoner, who used physical force to form a socket in the gullet capable of receiving a small ornament.

The prisoner was then ordered to be removed to jail, where he was placed under medical treatment, and the ornament was recovered.

Yesterday afternoon he was again placed before Mr. Karsandas, who after hearing evidence, sentenced him to two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE,

The Bombay University Senate met last evening in the Sir Cawasje Jehangir Hall, Lieut.-Colonel Dimmock presiding. The Senate having recently revised the regulations relating to the School Final and M. A. examinations, Mr. N. A. F. Moos proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the University School Final Examination under the old rules should not be held after the year 1902, and that the examination in Mathematics for the degree of M. A., under the old rules should be held until the year 1903; and the examination in Physics and Chemistry until the year 1902. Mr. K. S. Ayer seconded the proposition. A discussion took place, in the course of which it was pointed out that the proposed modifications did not fulfill all the requirements of the case. On the motion of Mr. S. B. Bhandarkar, further debate on the subject was adjourned for a fortnight.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 18th July, 1902.

1 There will be gun drill at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters on Tuesday and Thursday next, the 22nd and 24th instant at 8-15 p.m.

By Order,
J. W. HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

A long article in the "Manila Times," on the labour question in the Philippines, concludes:—"To the labour question in the Philippines but one answer can be given. We need and must have Chinese. On the one hand we have stagnation and poverty; on the other industry, development and prosperity". It is satisfactory to note that a section of the American people is awakening to this fact.

By the sad suicide of Mr. H. J. Newton, the Rangoon Police has lost a promising young officer. The rash act seems to have been committed on a sudden impulse, and as there seems to be nothing against him which could have led him to take his life, the cause is put down to temporary insanity.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Never at fault. In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which renders the cures complete and permanent. Under the genial influence of these potent remedies the puny infant becomes the robust child; the pale and emaciated regain colour and rotundity, and the dispeptic lasts freely without fear.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.

In the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings yesterday afternoon, a meeting of theBombay Corporation was held. Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya occupied the chair.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AUDITOR.

The following report of the committee appointed to select a Municipal Auditor was considered:—

"The Committee appointed to invite applications for the post of Municipal Auditor, and, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, to inquire into the qualifications of applicants and submit to the Corporation the names of the three most eligible candidates, beg to report that 53 applications have been received for the post, and, after careful scrutiny of these, they have selected the following three candidates as the most eligible of those who have applied:—Mr. Sakharam Dhondeo Gupte, late Accountant, first grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts in the Public Works Department, and now a pensioner, aged 61; 2, Mr. Dorabjee Framji Romer, late first grade Accountant and Supervisor of the Audit Section in the Military Accounts Department, Poona, also now a pensioner aged 58; and 3, Mr. W. A. Collins, Chief Superintendent of the Accounts Department, Bank of Bombay, aged 53. The names are given above in order of merit and the Committee have satisfied themselves, by seeing the candidates personally, that each of them is physically fit for discharging the duties of a Municipal Auditor. The Committee think that to any one of the gentlemen abovementioned who may be appointed to the vacancy the remuneration to be given should be Rs. 5,000 per annum".

A minute of dissent was received from Messrs K. E. Dadachanji and N. J. Gamadia who said "We do not concur in the report of the majority, and give the following names in order of merit:—1, Dorabji Framji Romer, 2, Sakharam Dhondeo Gupte, 3, W. A. Collins".

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil wrote as or follows:—"The Committee has no power to settle the order of merit. The Committee or certain members thereof are not justified in recommending the maximum remuneration of Rs. 5,000".

Dr. N. N. Katrak said:—"I am sorry I cannot sign the report in its entirety as I believe that in the selection of gentlemen for such an onerous and responsible post of auditor of municipal accounts there must be some limit of age fixed".

Mr. K. N. Wadya, in his dissent, observed:—"I do not agree with the report of the majority of the Committee. To my mind Mr. Gupte is too old for employment as Municipal Auditor. I am for putting Mr. Romer first on the list and making a selection of the other two names from Messrs. Bapooji P. Wadia, Erachsha Kharegat, J. F. Crisp, Kuverji A. Dalal, Govind Vithal Kutkarny, B.A. (for 16 years Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College), R.A. Tarkhad, B.Sc. (of the Baroda State Bank) or R.A. Hildreth, Rao Bahadur Dullabhji Dasramsy Ved, I would have preferred to the other candidates, as he has been Companion and Tutor to the Thakore Saheb of Gondal and Chief Minister of Palanpur State, but as he is a "bad mathematician" I pass him over. The votes scored by the different candidates were as follows:—Mr. Gupte, 8 votes; Mr. Romer, 8; Mr. Collins, 6; Mr. Kharegat, 6; Mr. Mistri, 2; Mr. Manecklal, 2; Mr. Bapuji Wadia, 1.

Mr. Mehta said there were a number of applicants for the post, but each member of the Committee had seen the whole list of the applications and had gone through them very carefully. He, personally, would like to have seen a higher standard of applications, but so far as the applications went there was absolutely no doubt that that of Mr. Gupte was the best. All three gentleman were physically capable and fully qualified to do the work required of them. M. Mehta went on to speak of the voting. He stated that Mr. Wadia had not given the correct idea of the voting.

A SCENE.

Dr Sukhia: Then what was the voting?

Mr. Mehta: That is unnecessary.

Dr. Sukhia said they would like to know what the voting was.

Mr. Mehta: I shall use only such facts as are necessary for the argument.

Dr. Sukhia: Then we don't believe you.

Mr. Mehta (with some heat): I call upon Dr. Sukhia to withdraw the words "I don't believe you", at once.

Dr. Sukhia: As long as the voting is not forthcoming we shall take the figures of Mr. Wadia.

Mr. Mehta appealed to the chairman. He said he must have an unqualified withdrawal of Dr. Sukhia's remark.

The President: Dr. Sukhia you have no right to use the words "I can't believe you". You cannot dictate to the member who is addressing you to give the facts in your way.

Dr. Sukhia: Well but, Dr. Wadia—

Mr. Mehta again arose and demanded a withdrawal.

The President I tell you to withdraw the words.

Dr. Sukhia Well——

Mr. Mehta (angrily). I must have an unqualified withdrawal of those words.

Dr. Sukhia: As the President says so I will withdraw.

Mr. Mehta repeated that he must have an unqualified withdrawal.

Dr. Sukhia again said he would withdraw as the President had requested him to do so.

The President: I tell you to withdraw. That is not the way Dr. Sukhia, you must say "I withdraw those words."

Dr. Sukhia thereupon complied and the incident ended.

Mr. Mehta concluded his remarks by moving that the report of the committee be approved and adopted, and that Mr. Gupte be appointed Municipal Auditor at a salary of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Other members having spoken,

Dr. Katrak said it was also urged that though Mr. Brunton had advanced in age it was not desirable to lose the experience he had gained. This was the point on which Dr. Katrak wished to lay great stress. He said it was due to a policy of putting an aged man to the responsible post of an auditor, that they had to make four appointments in course of six years. Before an auditor had obtained a grasp to his work, he was unfortunately taken away by death. The municipal accounts were very intricate and required individual grasp. It was a most arduous work which should be performed by the auditor himself. To expect a man at the age of sixty-one to do the arduous work of Municipal accounts was too much and almost amounted cruelty. The candidate whom be proposed was Mr. Khaveghat. He did not know Mr. Khareghat personally and though his information was based on what he had heard from the secretary, he was bound to say that Mr. Khaveghat was a competent gentleman for the post. As Mr. Khaveghat was the auditor of a second Municipality in the Presidency and as the work of that Municipality, though it might be on a small scale, was of the same character as of the Bombay Municipality, he was quite fit for the post. That gentleman was not only an auditor, but had obtained prize and diplomas from Accountancy Establishments. With these remrks he moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that Mr Khaneghat be appointed auditor.

Dr Jehangir Carsetji seconded the amendment He said Mr Gupte was sixty-one years of age, and that was a great drawback against him. A man of that age was sure to break down in two or three years. Mr. Khaveghat has as auditor of the Karachi Municipality and had done his work with conspicuous ability.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil proposed that the remuneration of the auditor to be appointed, should be Rs. 4,000 annually, for the remaining period of the official year.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order as it did not state the name of the candidate.

Mr. Hormusji thereupon altered his amendment to the effect that Mr. Romer be appointed auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 4 000 per annum.

Mr. Gamadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Khote said the most of the members forgot the fact that any auditor, who was appointed this year was liable to be displaced next year. With regard to superannuation, he quoted the instance of Mr. Murzban, who had been tendering excellent service.

Dr. Sukhia said that if they were to take into consideration the question of age and the suggestion of the committee, the gentleman most likely to be appointed was Mr. Collins, who was much younger than Mr. Gupte. When he saw the three candidates in the secretary's office, he found that Mr. Gupte had almost reached the "grave age." Along with the physical capabilities of the candidates, the condition of their brains should also be considered. A man might be physically capable but not mentally. Brain softened with age.

Dr. Viegas said Mr. Gupte had better claims to the appointment than Mr. Romer, for the simple reason that the former belonged to a superior establishment and drew a salary of Rs. 450, while the latter served in a sub-ordinate establishment on a salary of Rs. 200 only. With regard to Mr. Khaveghat, the comparison made by some of the members between the Bombay and Karachi Municipalities, was simply ridiculous.

Dr. Cawasji Horomusji spoke in favour of Mr Khaveghat.

Mr. Dhondi said the merits of a man should be judged not by his salary but by his ability.

Hon. Mr. Mehta having replied on the debate votes on the proposition and amendments were taken on pieces of paper, which were handed to the members. The results of the voting were as under:—Mr Gupte—20 votes; Mr Romer,—9 votes; Mr Khaveghat—5 votes.

Mr Gupte was accordingly declared to have been appointed a Municipal Auditor.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE KARMALLI MAHOMED KHOJA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, as there was a writ of arrest out against him. The judge granted an interim order for a week, to be revoked if the Official Assignee was not satisfied with the insolvent's assistance.

RE SHA TALAKCAND THACKERSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for a further extension of the interim order. Counsel said insolvent had been giving the Official Assignee such assistance as was required. His Lordship had granted him a week's interim order, which was afterwards extended for a month.

The judge said the insolvent was very much at fault. He had been going up 'country, while the assistance rendered by his brother to the Official Assignee was very little. He could not extend the interim order.

Mr. Manker said the insolvent was not much to blame, and read some correspondence in relation to a mortgage bond.

The Judge: There is a question of large outstandings.

Mr. Manker said the schedule mentioned all the properties and assets. The insolvent had been giving all the assistance he could.

The Judge said he must revoke the interim order.

Mr. Manker: There is a writ of attachment out against the insolvent, and he won't be able to go to the Official Assignee.

The Judge: The Official Assignee won't be the worse without him. The interim order is revoked.

RE NOORMAHOMED HAJEE CASSUM.

Mr. Davar, for Tehelram Girdharidas, applied for the trader's adjudication as a bankrupt. Counsel said that the trader has left his last place of business. Up to 1st ult., he was carrying on business in the Cutlery Bezar. On the 7th inst., he dissolved the partnership and took the sole responsibility of the shop; and a few days later, he transferred all the goods and shop to one Cassum Hubil, who was selling the goods and realising the outstandings. On the 7th inst. the trader departed from his usual place of business and abode and had committed an act of insolvency.

Tehelram Girdharidas, the opposing creditor, said that since the 7th inst., Cassum Hubib had been in possession of the insolvent's shop and godowns. This morning he removed goods from the old godown into a new one in carts, of which witness had got the numbers. Noormahomed was not to be seen about the shop or the godowns.

The Judge adjudicated the trader to be a bankrupt and ordered him to file his schedule in thirty days.

RE HEERJEE JIVAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvents, said he appeared in support of a rule nisi granted on the 2nd inst., to revoke the order of adjudication on the ground that the insolvent had settled with all his creditors. The notices served to two or three up-country creditors had not been returned; and the matter was adjourned for a week.

RE DAMODER TRICUMDAS,

Mr. Abdealli Kajiji applied for an interim order for the insolvent, saying it was the first application. His Lordship granted it.

RE RUNCHORDAS CANJEE.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the insolvent was granted an interim order, there being no opposition.

RE NOORBHOY KADIKHAN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months which was granted.

RE GIRDHARDAYAL BHICANDAYAL.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent, asked that his schedule be taken on the file. The application was granted.

RE WITHALDAS ALIAS CHATTURBHOOJ MEGHJEE.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of time to file the schedule saying that the books of account had not been made up yet. His Lordship granted one month's extension.

RE ARDASIR NASARWANJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule and for an adjournment of the rule nisi for a discharge for a month. His Lordship granted the application.

RE GORDHANDAS MEGHJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, saying that he had served notices to the creditors. His Lordship granted a month's extension.

RE SHAMJEE DEVCURN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Joseph Rodgers; Vishnu Balkrishna Mahadeshwar; Krishnarao Vishwanath Samel and others; Pirozshah Dinshahji Paghdiwalla; and Abdulaly Cassamji Davoodi Borah.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

THE SEQUEL TO A WILL CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurji Hormusji Todiwala, Varjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jamukhram and Luximidas Nagordas with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and abetment. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, of Messrs, Little and Company, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared for the first and the fifth accused, Mr. Spencer, pleader, for the second and third, Mr. Byrne, solicitor, of Messrs. Smeatham Byrne, and Noble, for the fourth, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the sixth. Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga with Mr. Wellsker, pleader, watched the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Nurbuddabai.

Jagjivan Mobokam, a soni of Patan, said that he had known Hariwalabh Gulabchand for nearly thirty years. Witness was shown the entries in the books of Bandoo Govind of Trimbekeshwar Temple, Nasik. He said that the signatures at the end of those entries appeared to be in the handwriting of Hariwalabh Gulabchand.

Answering to a question from the Court witness stated that he could not say on oath that the signatures under the entries and the entries as well were in the handwriting of Hariwalabh Gulabchand.

Bhagwandas Chaganlal gave evidence that he was one of the executors of the first will of Narbuddhal dated 2nd July 1900. He knew Hariwalabh Gulabchand, and was familiar with his handwriting. The Gujarati entries in the books of Bandoo Govind were in the handwriting of Hariwalabh and the signatures on the same too were in the handwriting of Hariwalabh. When Nurbuddhal died he was at Patan. He sent a telegram to Vithal Chaturbhuj, and with the help of the two other executors he sealed the door of the room of Nurbuddabai. Vithal Chaturbhuj arrived in Patan the day after her death. On the third day after the death of Nurbadabai all the executors opened her box and made an inventory of her property. They found 12 books in the room which were examined by all the four executors carefully. Witness was shown the book containing the will of Hariwalabh. He said that he did not find that will in the book when he first examined it. It was the will for which he had disputed and its contents were the same except the smear on it. The signature was not in the handwriting Hariwalabh. He came to know of Hariwalabh's will only when his solicitor, Mr. Bhaishanker, received a letter from Mr. Billimoria, solicitor. Vithal Chaturbhuj with the two other trustees then went to Mr. Billimoria. He then made an affidavit to the effect that none of the 12 books contained that will. When witness talked of the will to the first accused he asked him to pay Rs. 5,000 to him (first accused) and Rs. 5,000 to Gordhan Narsy in order to settle the matter. He told the first accused there had been no will of Hariwalabh when he examined the books, and why should he pay the money. Gordhan Gopal, second accused, told him that the will was found in the book. They further told witness that they would harass him if he did not pay the money. Subsequently first accused filed a caveat on the 9th March 1901, and then a suit against witness and other trustees. Later on Vithal Jumakhram, brother-in-law of Hariwalabh, admitted before him that the will alleged to have been found in one of Hariwalabh's books was a false one, and that he (fifth accused) had put his attestation on it at the instigation of Bhaichand Naron and Gordhan Gopal. When he asked Vithal why should he have done so, Vithal replied that he was promised help by the first two accused in bringing about his (Vithal's) marriage. He took Vithal to Mr. Gordharial, solicitor, who took down his statement, which was attested by witness.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Season Reports for the week ending 15th July:—

Karachi.—Rain during week 1 cent at Karachi, in the district maximum 94 cents at Kotri, minimum 1 cent at Sakro: for season 12 inches 18 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 4 inches 24 cents at Kotri, minimum 65 cents at Shahbandar. River at Kotri on 14th, 15 feet 2 3-5 inches against 12 feet 9 4-5 inches on same date last year. Sowing of kharif crops and transplantation of rice progressing. Locusts appeared in parts of Kotri and Karachi talukas and slightly damaged grass in parts of Karachi taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices of food-grains and fodder at Karachi stationary.

Sukkur.—River 12 feet against 11 feet 7 1-5 inches on same date last year. Sowing of kharif crops generally continues. Transplantation of rice progressing in 4 talukas. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Deficiency of water felt throughout the district.

Larkana.—Sowing of kharif crops progressing but supply of water deficient in Dadu, Rato-dero, Labdarya, Mehar, Kakar and Nasirabad talukas. Hill torrents in Johi taluka beneficial for kharif cultivation. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Price of rice varying from 8 to 16, of wheat from 10 1-2 to 15, of jowari from 15 1-2 to 22, and of bajri from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Rain during week in 8 talukas, maximum 2 inches 54 cents at Badin. Kharif sowing progressing. Fodder-supply deficient in 1 taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition in 5 talukas and in fair condition in 7 talukas. Water-supply deficient in 3 talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Fodder-supply sufficient in Kashmer and Shahdadpur talukas and insufficient elsewhere. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply insufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week 1 inch 16 cents at Mirpur Khas, 1 inch 5 cents at Kniprs, 24 cents at Sanghar, 27 cents at Jamesabad, 4 cents at Umarkot, 1 inch 3 cents at Mithi, 8 cents at Nagar, 11 cents at Diplo and 3 cents at Chachra; for season in Nara Valley maximum 3 inches 98 cents at Mirpur Khas and in the Desert maximum 1 inch 70 cents at Mithi. Rainfall general but insufficient. Rain urgently needed in the Desert. Kharif sowing in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains steady.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 12th July 1902).—Rain during week 1 inch 16 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 4 inches 84 cents at Modasa, minimum 83 cents at Sanand; for season maximum 5 inches 86 cents at Modasa, minimum 1 inch 23 cents at Ahmedabad. Rainfall insufficient in all talukas except Modasa peths. Sowing of bajri commenced in almost all talukas. More rain urgently needed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 12 seer 40 tolas, of bajri 11 seers, of wheat 10 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 11 seers per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 5 per 1,000 bundles and of jowari Rs. 7 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 99 cents at Godehra, in the district maximum 2 inches 70 cents at Jhalod, minimum 88 cents at Dohad: for season 2 inches 25 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 4 inches 73 cents at Dohad, minimum 2 inches 8 cents at Kalol. Rain urgently needed in Kalol taluka. Sowing operations in progress in all talukas except Kalol. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient except in Kalol taluka. Prices of food-grains steady.

Kaira.—(For week ending 14th July 1902)—Rain during week 1 inch 17 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 1 inch 42 cents at Mahmadabad, minimum 5 cents at Matar; for season 2 inches 2 inches at Kaira, in the district maximum 6 inches 6 cents at Borsad, minimum 1 inch 20 cents at Matar. Sowing of bajri and kodra in progress throughout the district. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition; tagavi grants being given for the purchase of bullocks in some places. Price of bajri 11 1-4, of rice 10 3-4, of wheat 9 1-4, of bavto 13, and of kodra 15 3-4 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week 2 inches 81 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 4 inches 60 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 82 cents at Jambusar; for season 4 inches 93 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 7 inches 57 cents at Ankleswar, minimum 2 inches 23 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall general throughout the district. Sowing of cotton, rice and bajri commenced, but more rain still needed. Fodder-supply becoming scanty. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains per rupee as under:—

	Last week. Seers.	Chataks.	Present week. Seers.	Chataks.
Wheat ...	10	8	10	0
Jowari ...	12	0	13	0
Bajri ...	10	8	11	8
Pulse ...	9	0	9	6
Rice ...	12	0	12	0

Surat.—Rain during week 2 inches 22 cents at Surt, in the district maximum 5 inches 48 cent at Bulsar minimum 1 inch 84 cents at Mandvi; for season 4 inches 73 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 6 inches 73 cents at Bulsar, minimum 3 inches 70 cents at Mandvi. Sowing operations commenced in all talukas. Rice plants improving owing to recent rainfall. Transplantation of rice retarded for want of sufficient rain. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Mandvi taluka. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply deficient in parts of Mandvi taluka. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Cotaba (Bombay)—Rain daily, havey on 13th; total of week 5 inches 74 cents; total to date 21 inches 59 cents, being 13 inches 59 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 9th, 3° warm on 10th, 1° warm on 11th, 14th and 15th 1° cool on 12 and 2° cool on 13th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week except on 10th when it was excessive. Abnormal wind from east on 10th and 11th from eastsouth-east on 12th and from north-west on 14th and 15th. Wind normal on 9th and 13th. Thunder and lightning on 14th.

Thana.—Rain during week 8 inches 72 cents at Thana, and in the district maximum 5 inches 97 cents at Murbad, minimum 3 inches 10 cents at Kalyan; for season 19 inches 85 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 16 inches 18 cents at Kalyan, minimum 8 inches 54 cents at Umbargaon. Agricultural operations commenced everywhere. Transplantation continues in Shapur, Murbad and Bassein talukas. Crops much improved owing to recent rainfall. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kolaba.—Rain during week throughout the district, 7 inches 45 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 14 inches 4 cents at Pen, minimum 6 inches 19 cents at Karjat; for season maximum 24 inches 23 cents at Alibag, minimum 12 inches 89 cents at Karjat. Transplantation of rice commenced. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week throughout the district, 21 inches 12 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 16 inches 15 cents at Chiplun, minimum 7 inches 83 cents at Devgad, for season 40 inches 27 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 63 inches 21 cents at Vengurla, minimum 29 inches 63 cents at Madangad. Sowing of kharif corps continues. Transplantation generally in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Nasik.—Rain during week throughout the district 1 inch 94 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 9 inches 57 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 33 cents at Sinnar, for season 6 inches 2 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 17 inches 48 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 3 inches 23 cents at Sinnar. More rain urgently needed. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in parts of Niphad, Chandor, Yeola and Baglan talukas. Fodder-supply deficient except in parts of Nasik, Igatpuri, Yeola, Nandgaon, and Peint talukas. Water-supply scanty in parts of Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Price of bajri 12 seers 9 tolas per rupeee Price of other food-gains stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week in 11 talukas, 11 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 13 cents at Shrigonda, minimum 1 cent at Nevasa; for season 4 inches 91 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 5 inches 53 cents at Akola, minimum 1 inch 9 cents at Karjat. Sowing of bajri in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. More rain urgently needed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Water-supply deficient in some places. Prices of good-grains stadionary. Price of karbi at Ahmednagar 96 lbs. per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week in all talukas except Indapur; maximum 3 inches 91 cents at Poona, minimum 54 cents at Bhimthadi and Junnar; for season maximum 14 inches 28 cents at Poona, minimum 2 inches 42 cents at Indapur. Sowing of bajri commenced in Purandhar, Bhimthadi, Sirur and Khed talukas and Dhond peths. More rain needed in Junnar, Maval and Haveli talukas and in Mulshi and Ambegaon pethas for transplantation of rice. Germinated crops benefited by recent railway. Sowing of kharif crops retarded for want of rain in Indapur taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Indapur taluka. Price of bajri at Poona 24 lbs, 27 tolas, of jowari 25 lbs, 12 tolas, of karbi 100 and of grass 142 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 9 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 43 cents at Karmala, minimum 4 cents at Madha: for season 4 inches 30 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 5 inches 54 cents at Malsiras, minimum 1 inch 45 cents at Karmala. More rain urgently needed throughout the district. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of kharif crops commenced except in parts of Barsi taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply still deficient. Price of jowari slightly risen in Barsi, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas, fallen in Karmala and Malsiras talukas and steady elsewhere. Prices of food-grains at Sholapur stationary.

Satara.—Rain during week 3 inches 55 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 7 inches 34 cents at Javli, minimum 20 cents at Khanapur; for season 8 inches 98 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 16 inches 24 cents at Javli, minimum 3 inches 20 cents at Khanapur. More rain needed in parts of Valva, Khanapur, Khatav, Tasgaon, Patan and Khandala talukas. Sowing of kharif crops in progress except in parts of Valva, Khanapur, Man and Khatav talukas where it is retarded for want of rain. Young kharif crops and standing sugarcane crop in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition except in parts of Khanapur, Khatav and Man talukas. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara stationary.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 17 cents at Indi and Bagevadi, 6 cents at Muddebihal, 89 cents at Badami, 80 cents at Hungund, 50 cents at Bagalkot, and 11 cents at Bijapur; for season 4 inches 36 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 11 inches 3 cents at Badami, minimum 2 inches 79 cents at Bagedavi. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Seedlings in good condition. More rain urgently needed. Fodder-supply adequate in 5 talukas and scanty elsewhere. Agricultural stock sufficient, except in parts of Bagevadi, Bijapur and Muddebihal talukas; the deficiency being met by tagavi grants. Cattle in fair condition except in parts of Indi, Bagevadi and Bagalkot talukas, where they are deteriorating. Water-supply generally adequate. Price of jowari as Bijapur 15 seers, of bajri 15 seers 10 chataks, of rice second sort 11 seers 5 chataks, and of tur-dal 10 seers 2 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 5 inches 71 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 9 inches at Chandgad, minimum 48 cents at Gokak; for season 14 inches 99 cents at Belgaum in the district maximum 34 inches 49 cents at Chandgad, minimum 5 inches 34 cents at Parasgad. More rain urgently needed in Chikodi, Gokak, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas and Murgod peths. Standing rice and jowari crops in good condition. Sowing of jowari and bajri in progress in parts of Athni, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas and Murgod peths where it was retarded for want of rain. Grasshoppers appeared in Belgaum taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week throughout the district 2 inches 42 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 3 inches 63 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 15 cents at Mundargi, none at Naregund; for season 7 inches 35 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 11 inches 46 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 2 inches 80 cents at Navalgund. Sowing of early jowari commenced and of rice completed. Germinated crops in good condition, but revuire heavy rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply deficient in Navalgund taluka. Water-supply deficient in parts of Hubli and Gadag talukas. Prices of food-grains and fodder at Dharwar stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week throughout the district, 15 inches 85 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 21 inches 5 cents at Kumta, minimum 4 inches 40 cents at Mundgod; for season 34 inches 19 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 84 inches 40 cents at Kumta, minimum 15 inches 17 cents at Mundgod. Sowing and transplantation continues. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 11, and of ragi 14 seers per rupee.

Rajkot—Rain during week 75 cents and for ssason 92 cents at Rajkot. Rainfall insufficient. Weather cloudy. Irrigation of sugarcane crop continues. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation completed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Average price of wheat 11, of bajri 11, of jowari 12, and of gram 11 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Rain during week 1 inch 14 dents and for season 1 inch 76 cents at Wadhwan. Rainfall deficient. Weather warm. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply becoming de

PURELY PERSONAL.

POOR HARRY HOW, the journalist, died very young. He was the original interviewer of the "Strand Magazine," when it first started, and his articles were a huge success. He was also for many years one of the working editors of "Tit-Bits". A few months ago he left the offices of Newnes, and became a freelance. That he should have died so young is sad in the extreme, for he was a capable man, and should have had a deal of good work in him. He used to say that he was entitled to boast of one absolutely unique feat; he was the only man on earth who had kicked the Prince of Wales!

But Harry How preferred not to boast of the fact. He spoke of it with fear and trembling, and often used to wonder whether it could be construed into a case of high treason, and whether Traitor's Gate and a Tower dungeon were yawning for him. The incident occurred while How was a boy at St. Paul's School. One afternoon, while the youngsters were at play, the two young Princes, Albert and George, paid an unexpected visit to the school. Boy-like, they were principally attracted by the games, and Prince George was specially interested in the "giant stride."

He wanted to try it. So it was arranged that his Royal Highness should take one of the ropes, and some selected boys were allotted the others. And young Harry How happened to be the boy placed immediately behind Prince George. They started their swinging leaps around the pole, and the fun grew fast and furious. Suddenly, carried away by excitement, How felt himself also carried off his feet by the impetus of the giant stride. His boots were in the air, he was hanging by his arms. So he kicked out madly for a footing. And, the back of Prince George being horribly close, the present Prince of Wales received a kick from the agonised Harry How before he had realised the possibility of such a startling event.

The prince was good-natured enough to take no notice whatever of the affair, but How did not recover his peace of mind for a long time. And he used to say in later years that though his literary work might make no mark upon the sands of Time, yet he was entitled to go down to posterity as the only man who had ever kicked the Prince of Wales, the future King of England!

On looking at the portraits of the English kings from William the Conqueror to Edward VII. one is struck by the fact that no monarch since Charles I. has worn a beard until now. In the more homely and solid presentment of King Edward there is not to be found that mingling of knightly romance and plaintive melancholy which kindles the passionate devotion of some and the compassion of all, as seen in Vandyck's likeness of the ill-fated Stuart; but neither is there that indeterminate look of the temporiser, that hint of the final insincerity which made Strafford cry out at his betrayal, "Put not your trust in princes."

Somebody was talking to me the other day of a trait in the King's character that, I think, has never been quite as fully dwelt upon by hasty contemporary biographers as it should have been. This is his keen interest in all that is new and picturesque in modern science. I may add that the point which brought the topic up was the King's ardour for the "science" of automobilism, concerning which I have had a good deal to say in these pages lately. Within a few hours of the conversation, I happened to be turning over the pages of one of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's voluminous diaries, where I found the following:—

At High Elms, Lyon Playfair, among others, being of the party. Apropos of the Algerian conjurors, who apply hot metal to their bodies without suffering, he explained to us that, if only the metal is sufficiently hot, this can be done with perfect security, and told an amusing story of how, when the Prince of Wales was studying under him in Edinburgh, he had, after taking the precaution to make him wash his hands in ammonia to get rid of any grease that might be on them, said: Now, sir, if you have faith in science, you will plunge your right hand into the cauldron of boiling lead and ladle it out into the cold water which is standing by. Are you serious? asked the pupil. Perfectly, was the reply. If you tell me to do it I will, said the Prince. I do tell you, rejoined Playfair, and the Prince immediately ladled out the burning liquid with perfect impunity.

For many summers—almost as many as I have a clear recollection of (writes "Beau Brummel" in the current number of "Fashion") His Majesty the King's favourite "mufti" for afternoon or ceremonial wear in London has been a fine grey cashmere frock suit. Looking back over the travelled and exhausted space of fifteen years or so, during which time His Majesty, as the Prince of Wales must have laid as many foundation stones, opened as many bazaars, and launched as many ships as there are buttons to his entire wardrobe—and that is saying a good deal, in face of the accounts we are given from time to time in the illustrated magazines of the extent of the King's sartorial collection—I see the Royal hero of the hour making the familiar statistical speech (from the familiar dais of red baize, fronted with potted palms and marguerites) in a splendidly cut frock suit of silver grey cashmere, perhaps by Poole, perhaps by Mayor and Mortimer, but most certainly by some firm with a cutter who is an artist in the manipulation of cloth.

Whatever may happen to be the fashion of cut in frock coats, the King has always preferred a somewhat low opening to his: a long lapel rolled, not pressed, at the turn-back, with facings of an extremely fine-twilled silk. When some four or five years back, it was the fashion to have a coarse rib on the silk of the lapie, the King's tailor consulted His Majesty's wishes on the matter; and it is said that His Majesty in reply expressed himself as having no liking for the new silk remarking that it looked too conspicuous. It may here be written that, although the King is very far from being the beau he is so often said to be by newspaper men on what is now known as the money side of the Atlantic, and although, practically speaking, he relies pretty well entirely upon the taste of his tailor for the good style his garments always represent, His Majesty is never caught adopting any new fashion that may seem to suggest to him a too conspicuous departure from the normal. In this sense only may His Majesty be said to be extremely particular about his clothes. He is particular about their being neat, and one may be that without giving cause for being registered as a dandy.

The manager of a big East-end Palace of Varieties is fond of telling the following story of the ex-Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department. The "impresario" is a great smoker, and prefers to burn his incense to my lady Nicotine in a clay bowl. One morning, when he was expecting an official visit from the Lord Chamberlain's Department, he was in the vestibule smoking his beloved clay and keeping a eye open for the cab in which he expected his visitors would arrive. His attention was distracted for a moment, and when he turned round it was to find himself face to face with the Comptroller, who, as a matter of fact, had dismissed his cap at the corner and walked the remaining distance.

Abashed, the manager hurriedly stuffed the lowly "clay" in his pocket, hoping against hope that it had escaped notice, and proceeded to accompany his distinguished visitor on his tour of inspection. That over, the Comptroller and manager adjourned to the latter's office to discuss one or two details. Presently Sir Spencer remarked I presume I may smoke in here? and, receiving a hurried assent, produced, with just the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye, not a lordly Havana, not a seductive "Egyptian," but—the shortest, blackest, and generally most disreputable "clay" imaginable? In a very short space of time there were two "cutties" in full blast.

Lord Acton looked a man of the world rather than a scholar. The face was fine and not very striking; there was too much repose in it to at once arrest attention. But when you looked at it more carefully you saw that there were immense depths in the fine, large blue eyes; that it was deep thought and long study which had produced the somewhat inscrutable and quietistic look that was in them. He wore a longish black beard; was dark complexioned with a somewhat pallid face; was always carefully dressed; was, in short, a quiet looking typical Englishman except for the darkness of the complexion. But he looked the Englishman who had travelled and who had belonged to the best society of the Continent as well as of his island home. He was one of the men who never seemed to have done all he might have done; perhaps because he had given himself so much to the study of others and not enough to production on his own part.

Perhaps also his smallness of performance was due to a certain irreconcilable conflict of opposing principles in his character. He was English to the backbone, and yet he had German blood, and much of his time was spent in Germany. He belonged to the old faith, and yet he was in sympathy with Dollinger's revolt against infallibility. And he always seemed a little apart from life though he shared all its social enjoyments. Perhaps poor health had something to do with the impression he gave you of aloofness and some want of self-content.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH JULY.

2ND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 15TH JULY.

Maiden Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
(1st Entries 11.)

Mr L C. Swifte's b e m Pinwire by Yorkdam by Quicksilver 140 3-4 (aged)
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Olga by Prime—Twin Bee 14-0 3-4 (aged)
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Lady Merrystone
Mr A W P's ch aus h Freetrade 14-2

Maiden Arab Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 13.

Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer (aged)

The July Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 9.

Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13-3 1-2
Messrs Mustapha bin Talib, Cowasji Burjorjee and Cowasji Dhunjeeshaw's g a h Tigris 13-3 1-2

The Monsoon Stakes.—Distance 1-2 mile
1st Entries 13.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 13-3
The Country Bred Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 5.

Capt Greville's b e b g Tam Ring 14-0 1-2
Capt Kennard's b ch g Wisdom (aged)
Mr W M Macleod's ch ch m Gaylass by Egotist—Baroness (aged)

The Service Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.
1st Entries 5.

Lieut C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13-2 1-2
Lieut Koe's b a h Bedouin Chief 13-2 1-2
Lieut Koe's g a h Nubia 13-2

Correction in the 1st Entries.
Selling Plate.

Mr James' g a h Orphan 13-1 1-2 (Rs. 1,300) read
Mr James' g a h The Hypocrite 13-1 1-2 (Rs. 1,300.)

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY.

1ST ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 15TH JULY.

The Summer Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr L C Swifte's b a g Servader by St Serf—Adornment (aged)
Messrs Mahomedali iMahomedbhoy and Co's b aus g Planet
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Lady Merry Stone
V Major Hazelton's b nth am m Madeira by Sir Modred—Marsala (4 years)
Mr. James' b aus h Fleet Surgeon (4 years).
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dare (6 years)
Aga Coochick Shah's b aus g Response (aged)
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale (aged)

Arab Trial Plate.—Distance 7 furlongs
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Essoof Shariff's b a h Young Roberts 14-0
Mr. Anandji Nanji's bl a h President 14-0
Mr. A A Amer's b a h Fakeer II
Mr. James' ch a h Sandow (5 years)
Mr. F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 14-0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz (aged)

The Beginners' Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs
Mr R R S' cha h Zoorat 13-3 1-2
Mr Jackson's bha h Hermit 13-3
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Essoof Shariff's b a h John Roberts 13-3 1-2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13-2 3-4
Messrs Mahomedally Mahomedbhoy and Co's ch a h Artist 14-0
Mr Anandji Nanji's ch a h Defender 13-3 1-4
Mr A M Amer's b a h Cromar 14-0
Messrs A M Amer Ebrahim Amer and Cowasji Burjorji's g a h Carnane 13-3 1-2
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 13-3
Mr Thomas' b a h Chichester 13-3 1-4
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 14-0
Mr K B Irani's g a h Firdosi 13-2
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Young Taisser 13-2 12
Captain Davie and Mr Drysdale's g a h Scots Grey 13-3 1-2

The Lilliput Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b a h Shaiboob 13-2
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Flashlight 13-2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13-2 3-4

The Intermediate Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.
Mr L C Swifte's b e m Pinwire by York—dam by Quicksilver 14-0 3-4
Mr Jone's b aus m Bellevue 14-1
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Adandji Nanji's b aus m Olga by Prime—Twin Bee 14-0 3-4
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13-3 1-2
V Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14-0 1-2
Aga S Shah's ch aus g Funny 14-1

Auction Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Anandji Nanji's b a h Chota Sahib 13-1 1-2 (Rs. 1,200)
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sweetlips 14-0 (Rs. 600).
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13-2 3-4 (Rs. 1,000)
Aga S. Shah's b a h Jodhpore 13-3 (Rs. 1,000)
Mr W M Macleod's g a g Murfus 13-2 3-4 (Rs. 1,500)
Mr K B Irani's g a h Firdosi 13-2 (Rs. 1,500)

Heavy Weight Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.
Colonel Eccle's b a h Hanna 13-2 1-2
Colonel Eccle's ch a h Glencoe 13-2
Mr Artin A Essagie's b a h Shelter 13-2 1-4
Aga S Shah's g a h Challenger 13-3
Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13-3
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Settler 13-1 1-2

2nd Entries close on Tuesday 22nd July, 1902.
CECIL GRAY, SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 15th July 1902.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 17.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt N S Coghill Asst Political Resident Aden, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt N S Coghill to act as Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of Police, Palanpur: and Lieut R J C Burke, on relief to act as Adjt. Kolhapur Infy Corps and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H B Clayton, I C S, Assist Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district and is invested with the additional powers.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sect 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr G A Thomas, I C S, Asst Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Bijapur with the additional powers.

Khan Bahadur Rastamji Merwanji Patell, MALL B, Second Judge, Court of Small Causes Bombay, is granted leave on private affairs for six months from the 15th inst or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Under Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr V M Forrers I C S Asst Collector and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Sukkur to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr T Walker I C S Judge and Session Judge Ratnagiri is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty five days to be followed by furlough for fifteen months with effect from the date of his relief.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W A Weir I C S on return to duty to be Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri vice Mr T Walker M A (fifdim) I C S proceeding on leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Rao Bahadur Raghunath Vasudev Dudhpute Huzur Deputy Collector Sholapur in Govt Notification No 3456 dated 21st May 1902 published at page 810 of the "Bombay Govt Gazette" of 22nd idem Part I is cancelled.

Mr E G Oliver Dept Convr of Forests third grade has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C F D'Abreo to be fourth grade Deputy Collector vice Rao Bahadur Choithram Girdhardas deceased; Rao Bahadur Jagarai Khu chand to be fifth grade Depy Collr vice Mr D'Abreo promoted; Rao Bahadur Kishinchand Mulram to be sixth grade Depy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Khubchand promoted; Rao Bahadur Madandas Dhanrajmal to be sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collector vice Rao Bahadur Kishinchand Mulram; Rao Bahadur Rijhumal Mulram to act as sixth grade depy Collr vice Rao Bahadur Madandas Dhanrajmal; Khan Saheb Mirza Kalb Ali Mirza Ali Muhammad to act as sixth grade Depy Collector vice Rao Bahadur Rijhumal Mulram, during the remaining period of Mr T H Marston's leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C A Beyts I C S to act as Collector Larkhana in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W H Lucas I C S or pending further orders.

In modification of Govt Notification No 1882 dated 19th March H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Nanabhai Dadabhai Satarawala, L C S Extra Asst Consvr of Forests first grade to be Sub-Divisional Forest Officer Kolaba and also to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer Kolaba with effect from 1st April pending further orders.

Mr F G Pratt I C S Acting Collector Ahmedabad is allowed privilege leave for two months and thirteen days in combination with furlough for sixteen months and seventeen days.

Mr J A Melver Depy Collector third grade and Forest Settlement Officer Kolaba has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr M M S Gubbay I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

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HEALING BALM
OR
An ever efficacious specific for all Urethral discharges.

A single dose of Healing Balm will arrest the progress of all Genital urinary disorders.

In a day Healing Balm will take away the sting of the disease.

In a week Healing Balm will bring the patient completely round.

An infallible specific and sovereign remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c., and their evil consequences such as Involuntary and putrid discharge, Running, white Spermatorrhœa, Urithritis, Cystitis obstruction of Urination, Scanty Urine, emission of thready matter during urination, muddy colour of the urine, thinness of semen, harassing dreams, loss of memory, loss of retention, premature decay or deficiency of manhood, cheerlessness, constipation of the bowels, &c.

Healing Balm effectually kills the germ of the disease known as Gonococci and therefore a radical cure is quickly and cheaply effected by it.

Its efficacy is tested, admitted and applauded by physicians of ripe experience and world-wide reputation, copies of a few of the many certificates are published below:—

1. Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col., I. M. S., M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S., (Edin.) S. Sc. degree (Cambridge) P.H.D. (Cantab), Late Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, says:—* * * Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhœa and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease.

2. Dr. B. K. Bose, I. M. S., Surgeon-Major, M. D., says:—* * * I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhœa with success. * *

3. Dr. U. Gupta, M.D., M. C. (Edin.), F. C. S. (London), says:—* * * I tried R. Laugin Co.'s Healing Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhœa. * *

4. Dr. G. C. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), L.F.P. & L. M. (Glasgow), &c., says:—* * I tried Healing Balm. It is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito urinary tract and it acts like a charm. * *

5. Dr. R. G. Kar, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, &c., says:—* * * Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhœa. * *

6. Dr. R. G. Fermie, L. R. C. P. & S., (Edin.), says:—* * I used Healing Balm for Gonorrhœa for a number of patients and found it very efficacious. * *

Price . 2 oz. phial Rs. 2-8
" 1 oz. phial Re.1-12
Packing and postage, &c., extra.

LORENZO OR INDIAN FEVER PILL.

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Large phial of 21 pills Rs. 1-8
Small phial of 12 pills " 1-0
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CONQUERS PAIN.

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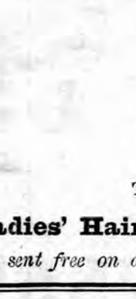

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIE.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Marcury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead!?

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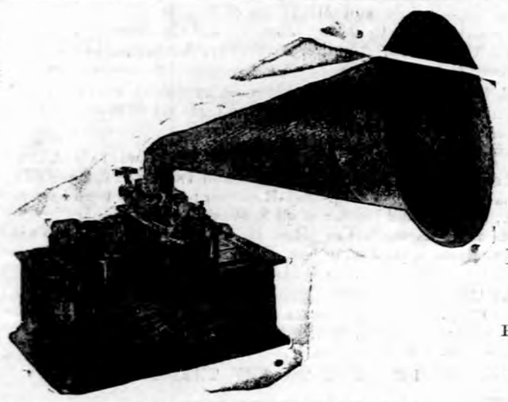

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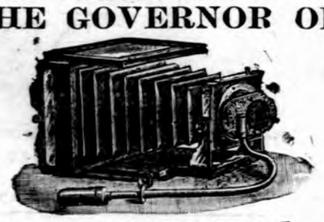

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